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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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3 March 1982

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

TRIPARTITE YOUTH GROUP MEETS IN KINSHASA

Various Motions Adopted

AB221629 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Feb (AZAP)--The participants of the summit conference [of the Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (JMPLA), Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (JMPR), Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC) Tripartite Organization] adopted the following motions:

Motion of thanks to the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire,

Motion of congratulations to the outgoing chairman and first secretary of the UJSC Central Committee,

Motion of support for the new chairman and secretary general of the JMPR,

Motion of support for SWAPO and a

Motion on the Chadian problem.

At the end of the conference, the three organizations elected the JMPR's secretary general, Citizen Nzanda Buana Kalemba, chairman of the Tripartite Organization for the 1982-84 period.

The three organizations decided that the next ordinary summit conference of the organization will be held in the People's Republic of Angola in 1984.

Issued in Kinshasa on 20 February 1982.

[Signed] For the JMPLA: Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu, first secretary of the National Committee; for the UJSC: Gabriel Oba-Apounou, first secretary of the Central Committee; for the JMPR: Nzanda Buana Kalembam.

Communiqué Issued

AB221703 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1255 GMT 22 Feb 82

[*"Final communiqué"* issued in Kinshasa on 20 February following the second summit conference of the JMPLA-JMPR-UJSC Tripartite Organization]

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Feb (AZAP)--The second summit conference of the Tripartite Organization of the MPLA Youth Movement [JMPLA], the MPR Youth Movement [JMPR] and the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth [UJSC] took place in the capital of the Republic of Zaire from 17 to 20 February 1982 in conformity with the Brazzaville declaration. During the meeting, the three youth organizations were represented respectively by Comrade Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and first secretary of the National Committee of the JMPLA; Citizen Mzanda Buana Kalemba, member of the Executive Committee of the MPR and secretary general of the JMPR; and Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou, member of the Central Committee of the UJSC and minister of youth and sports. Comrades Okombi, assistant secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement in charge of cultural affairs, sports and leisure and Tuli Hiveluah, first secretary of the SWAPO Youth Movement attended the conference as observers.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding which demonstrates the excellent and close relations existing between the youths of Angola, Zaire and Congo as well as their support for the ideals proclaimed by their respective heads of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko and Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The three youth movements examined the report of activities presented by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CUJSC and the organization's outgoing chairman. After a detailed examination of this report, the parties expressed satisfaction about the work done by Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou and the UJSC who were able to conduct the activities of the tripartite organization in the spirit of the Brazzaville declaration.

They reaffirmed their determination to continue and intensify in both the bilateral and multilateral fields the contacts between the youths of their countries in order to create a deeper mutual knowledge of their peoples and strengthen their brotherly ties. In this connection, the parties adopted a program of activities for 1982 to 1984 which is aimed at achieving closer cooperation. They decided to enlarge the scope of the tripartite organization to include all the youths of Central Africa.

The parties agreed to accord a choice place to the members of the tripartite organization in their national as well as international activities. They reiterated their support for the program of the Pan-African Youth Movement and expressed the hope that this organization, which is the vanguard of the African youth, will continue to progress. They stressed the imperative need to sensitize, through direct contacts, all the other youth movements in Central Africa to ensure their massive participation in the second Pan-African youth festival in conformity with the resolutions of the Cultural and Festivals Committee which met in Bamako in October 1980.

After making a survey of the international situation, the three organizations took a position against the imperialist maneuvers aimed at perpetuating the domination and exploitation of the African continent. They condemned the inhuman attacks and the occupation of part of the Angolan territory as well as the acts of economic destabilization being committed by South Africa against the peaceful Angolan people because of their active and brotherly support for the struggling Namibian people.

Powers as well as the criminal assistance they are giving to the racist and warmongering regime of South Africa in order to defend their capitalist interests in the region and delay the Namibian people's assumption of power under the leadership of their vanguard movement, SWAPO. They expressed their solidarity with the youths of the SWAPO under the leadership of the SWAPO Youth League.

Concerning Chad, the three youth organizations appealed to the patriotism of the Chadian youth and called on them to work for the return of peace and for national reconstruction in accordance with the [word indistinct] principles of the OAU and the Pan-African Youth Movement. The three youth organizations reiterated their firm support for the African peoples struggling for their self-determination and independence.

They expressed their support for the OAU in its efforts to find peaceful solutions to all inter-African conflicts and to foil all subversive maneuvers both in and outside Africa. (?They also expressed their support) for all the youths of the world struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism as well as all forms of domination.

During their stay in Zaire, the first secretary of the UJSC Central Committee, the first secretary of the JMPLA National Committee and the secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement were received by Citizens Mpinga Kasenda and Nsinga Udjuu Ongwakabi Untube, first deputy chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee and permanent secretary of the Political Bureau and executive secretary of the MPR and first state commissioner respectively.

They had the opportunity to appreciate the high level of management and mobilization of the youths of Zaire by the JMPR under the guidance of Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. They thanked the JMPR for the cordial, fraternal and friendly reception accorded them. The three organizations considered the results of the conference an important contribution to the positive development of the activities of the tripartite organization.

CSO: 4719/577

GREAT LAKES THREE DETERMINED TO MEET OBJECTIVES

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Gisenyi, Rwanda, January 31 -- The Presidents of Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire today wrapped up a two-day summit meeting on the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) with reaffirmation of their determination to realize the objectives of this grouping.

In his closing speech, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who takes over as Chairman of the group, said that the three countries had also unanimously supported the idea of creating an organization to promote cooperation among the 11 states in the region. He said he would spare no effort to try to achieve this goal during his mandate as CEPGL Chairman.

Study Needed

The final summit communique said that the Presidents had supported the Libreville Declaration concerning the creation of an economic community of Central African states but stressed the need to deeply study the matter before such a community was set up.

The existence of the CEPGL was not incompatible with the creation of a new economic grouping, the communique said.

The three Presidents--including Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi--also approved a CEPGL budget of about 18 million French francs (3.2 million U.S. dollars), 30 per cent more than the last budget.

The Presidents also signed an agreement aimed at stimulating foreign investment in the three countries and setting down rules for investment within the community.

They also decided to set up a factory for agricultural materials in Rwanda.

Trade Priority

Mr. Mobutu said that he had asked the CEPGL executive secretariat to draw up a plan for regional development, with priority on trade links among the three countries, cooperation on health matters and ways to facilitate the movement of people within the group.

In a speech last night, Mr. Habyarimana said there were numerous problems facing attempts to build a CEPGL economic community, but "more dynamic" action was needed in the priority areas of communications and transportation.

BRIEFS

SA'S NUCLEAR ABILITY--Dar es Salaam--The executive secretary of the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee said yesterday South Africa's apparent nuclear capability would not deter Black African states from opposing apartheid there. Colonel Hashim Mbita told the Tanzania Press Club: "After the independence of Zimbabwe, the priority of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa is now focussed on Namibia and South Africa. The struggle in these two Southern African countries is the struggle against one and the same enemy, the apartheid, fascist regime in Pretoria." Asked if neighbouring African states would be deterred by the threat of nuclear attack from South Africa, Col Mibita replied: "No. We know the history of nuclear weapons. No one has more than Americans, yet Vietnam is still alive." The Dar es Salaam-based liberation committee channels funds from Black African states to South African and SWA terrorists. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/757

BENIN

BRIEFS

FRENCH MISSION VISITS COTONOU--Cotonou, 15 Feb (AFP)--A mission to evaluate the socioeconomic orientation of French aid, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Cooperation and Development and the Central Fund, was in Benin from 30 January to 18 February. The aim of this mission was to study the economic, financial, social and cultural situation in Benin in order to direct French aid toward areas that are considered vital. The Beninese minister of planning, statistics and economic analysis stressed the importance he attached to the smooth running of this mission in the context of the development of cooperation between France and the People's Republic of Benin. The mission's visit is a followup to the talks held between Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Mathieu Kerekou and the visit of French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot to Cotonou. [Text] [AB191421 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 19 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/591

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PENNE VISIT FOCUSED ON FRENCH AID TO COUNTRY

AB091648 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Bangui, 9 Feb (AFP)--The future of French aid to the CAR, which has been a subject of concern to the authorities of this country for several months, was the sole question discussed in Bangui by Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs.

Mr Penne, who paid a 2-day visit on Sunday and Monday to the CAR capital, met on several occasions Minister of Foreign Affairs Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala and head of state General Andre Kolingba, among others.

Since the military seized power in Bangui in September 1981, the new CAR regime has believed that the French Government is giving the new regime the cold shoulder, a CAR source indicates in Bangui.

Besides a very brief stopover by Minister of Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot, no French minister has been to the CAR to assess the magnitude of this country's difficulties following the failures of preceding regimes, although dialogue has been initiated with all the neighboring countries, it is observed in Bangui.

Despite the meeting during the Franco-African conference last November between General Kolingba and French President Francois Mitterrand, this feeling of anxiety regarding French desire to help the young regime emerge from a very serious crisis persists because of the presence in Paris of its main opponent, Ange Patasse, leader of the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African people (MLPC).

Mr Patasse, besides his numerous statements to the press, has frequent and friendly contacts with the high officials of certain ministries. Mr Patasse, it will be recalled, had obtained during the presidential elections nearly 38 percent of the votes against David Dacko, who was overthrown 5 months ago by General Kolingba.

During his talks, Mr Penne came out against this feeling and pointed out that French aid had nearly tripled since the fall of Emperor Bokassa. In 1981, the

aid from Paris to the CAR was by far the largest ever granted to that country and amounted to 17 billion CFA francs (FR340 million). This sum, diplomatic sources in Bangui stress, represents about 63 percent of the CAR budget.

The quantitative increase of this sum, it is further stated, is mainly due to the financial aid given to finance the 1981 budget deficit.

French aid, Mr Penne told the Central Africans, will continue, including immediate aid to finance the 1982 budget deficit (more than 8 billion CFA francs in 1981) and thus ensure the payment of the salaries of officials, a factor of stability.

France, it is observed in Bangui, is particularly touched by the efforts of CAR authorities to improve the budget and revive the dying economy. The latest measures, relatively unpopular (retirement of hundreds of civil servants and a 10 percent decrease in civil servants' salaries through the levying of a special tax) show courage and the new regime's desire to put its house in order.

French sources indicate, however, that Paris alone cannot bring the country out of the economic crisis and it often works together with the IMF.

Despite this concern about the future of French aid, bilateral relations between the two countries are particularly good and the CAR authorities regularly reiterate their desire to maintain privileged relations with France.

Furthermore, Mr Cot recently recalled the principles on which bilateral ties should be based: Mutual respect for the sovereignty of the two countries, the CAR's right to security (French troops based in CAR, numbering 1,166 men, are kept there at the request of the Bangui government) and France's participation in economic recovery, though not in an exclusive manner.

Regarding the last point, the CAR Government delivered a memorandum to Mr Penne in which it specified the manner and the areas where French aid would be welcome. In addition to the financing of the budget deficit, the memorandum places special emphasis on the need for French participation in the plan for economic recovery, mainly in the field of agriculture and the improvement of education.

During his visit, Mr Penne also delivered a message from President Mitterrand inviting General Kolingba to Paris on an official visit. This visit will help, it is felt in Bangui, to put an end to the psychological ill-feeling that has cropped up over the past few months should it take place during the last quarter of 1982, it is learned in the CAR.

CSO: 4719/564

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

MLPC LEADER TO RETURN TO BANGUI--Paris, 23 Feb (AFP)--The president of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), Ange Patasse "and his delegation" will return to Bangui on 28 February 1982, a communique of this movement announced in Paris on Tuesday. The communique recalls that Mr Patasse has been living as a private citizen in Europe and stayed especially in France for the past 5 months. [Text] [AB231828 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 23 Feb 82]

CIVIL SERVANTS DEPRIVED LUNCH BREAK--[Summary from poor reception] We have received the following decree introducing the system of work without a lunch break for the CAR public service. The chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN] decrees: The system of work without a lunch break is introduced for all CAR public services. "The 40-hour working week is maintained. In conformity with Article 1 of this decree, work will start at 0630 and end at 1330 from Monday to Friday while it will start at 0700 and end at 1200 on Saturday. Certain services are exempted from this system of work because of the nature of their job. "The list of these public services will be determined by a decree to be issued by the CMRN." [AB231053 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82]

FRENCH REGIMENT TO ARRIVE--Frejus (South France), 19 Feb (AFP)--A company of the 21st Marine Infantry Regiment [RIMA] stationing in Frejus (Var) left France on Friday for the CAR, the regiment's press service announced. The company, placed under the command of Col Marcel Accary, who will assume the command of the French units stationing at Bouar (in the northwest of the country), will replace another company for a period of 5 months. The press service indicated that a second company from the 21st RIMA will also leave Frejus for Bouar on Monday as well as a squadron of light armored vehicles. [Text] [AB191619 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 19 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/596

## 'LE MONDE': HABRE CONTROLS TWO-THIRDS OF COUNTRY

PM101257 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Dispatch by J.-C. Pomonti: "Mr Hissein Habre Apparently Controls Two-Thirds of the Territory"]

[Text] Abeche--What a strange "rebellion": In this key provincial city crushed under the noonday heat, which has been promoted to Chad's "temporary capital," people slowly go about their prayers, [word indistinct] and meals and drink numerous cups of red tea or coffee flavored with cloves. But when a decision is taken things move quickly and silently. The FAN Command Council and its chairman, Hissein Habre, clearly intend to wage a "liberation war." They intend to wage it to the end if necessary, in other words should the groups represented in N'djamena, their protectors and the OAU fail to understand the need to negotiate in time.

On Thursday, 28 January, well after nightfall, there was some activity in the presidency, which used to be the prefect's residence--a pretentious and rather impractical building in which Mr Hissein Habre is camping out. Three land rovers crammed with armed fighters, followed by a truck which had just been loaded with barrels of gasoline and provisions, left by the garden gate and moved northward along the Faya-Largeau track. The residence was empty. Only a few soldiers remained. There were no sandbags, guns or barbed wire to protect the entrance.

During the day it had been rumored that the inhabitants of Salal and Moussoro, respectively situated around 200 km and 350 km north of N'djamena, had rallied to the FAN, including elements of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces [FAP] who were in that sector. That implies that the road leading from Faya-Largeau, captured by the FAN 13 January, to the capital, is more or less open. Mr Hissein Habre had apparently gone north with his aides to examine the best way of "moving quickly" and to determine "how far to go" before the OAU ad hoc committee meets in Nairobi 11 and 12 February to discuss the situation in the country.

With the capture of Mangalme, south of Ati, on 25 January, the FAN had already extended southwards the areas they control, especially since 2 days earlier 400 members of the N'djamena interior minister's "first army," led by their chief of staff, had rallied to Hissein Habre, who had come to welcome them in

person at Adre, on the Sudanese border. The winning over of Salal and Moussoro apparently means, therefore, that at the end of January the FAN controlled nearly two-thirds of Chadian territory and had isolated the inter-African garrison at Ati--comprising Nigerians and Zairians--midway between N'djamena and Abeche.

The question here is not what the outcome of the conflict will be--unless there is a direct foreign intervention in favor of their adversaries, the FAN are sure of winning--but when and how it will end. According to Mr Jean Abezac, one of Hissein Habre's close aides, the Libyan military withdrawal was the result not of a French diplomatic offensive but of defeats inflicted on Tripoli's soldiers by the FAN in the east of the country from September. "The Libyans," he maintained, "ended their occupation not only because of their losses in battle in September and December but also because of mines, our air defense weapons and the demoralization of their troops." According to the FAN, 13 senior Libyan officers and 70 soldiers were killed in September, 1 Mig-24 and 3 Marchetti SF-260 aircraft were shot down and 2 light armored vehicles were destroyed.

While turning the situation to their advantage the FAN have built up an army of 10,000 men, who seem to be motivated and above all disciplined and with good means of communication, large amounts of equipment--abandoned by the Libyans or captured from their other adversaries--and a stock of provisions. The multi-ethnic nature of the command council, reshuffled during the August 1980 congress, is encouraging the winning over of enemy garrisons, cut off from N'djamena and weakened by defections. Finally, the unpopularity of the occupation by the Libyans, who plundered the [word indistinct] without supplying any economic aid, is working in favor of those who never agreed to compromise with Tripoli.

The equipment captured by the FAN ranges from machineguns--discovered in places of "spare parts" intended for the Gabonese police force and abandoned by their adversaries at Oum Chalouba, which was captured 6 January--to stocks of French army tents and included anything which the Libyans were unable to remove or destroy: sacks of rice, cans of gasoline, tea. The new fatigues which many soldiers are wearing were taken from stocks donated by Algeria to the integrated national army, which, moreover, now only exists on paper. Finally, French weapons intended for N'djamena--75 mm guns on tripod mountings, 89 mm rocket launchers--have strengthened Mr Hissein Habre.

Abeche, the second biggest city in Chad, already gives an idea of the normalization under way. Caravans of camel drivers go there to buy cattle to take to Nigeria, from where they bring back soap, sugar and various goods. Similar trade is going on with Sudan, which is nearer and where a large number of Chadian exiles are living. Alongside the mangoes, tomatoes, guavas and limes, the stalls have tins of Moroccan sardines and tinned produce from Cameroon, not to mention a wide choice of cigarettes. The prices in Abeche are high and the drought--as damaging to the millet crop as the Libyans, who set fire to the fields--promises to make it difficult to tide things over from June to November. But life seems to have started up again in less than 3 months.

A semblance of administration has been established. Several members of the FAN Command Council are responsible for it. The secondary school has opened its doors to some 400 pupils up to the third grade. Two out of five private schools have done likewise. The school textbooks were destroyed by the Libyans. Some teachers who remained or who have returned are receiving help from available FAN cadres. As in the hospital--where a Chadian and a Belgian surgeon from Medecins Sans Frontieres operate--the staff are not paid. The FAN are fed but receive no wages.

The power station has been started up again to supply the "presidency," the hospital and the administrative departments. The fuel shortage--a liter of gasoline is three times more expensive here than in France--is the main reasons for the restriction on electricity. In addition the Libyans severed many lines to supply the generating sets they used.

If account is taken of the strength of inter-African trade networks--which ignore borders and, where necessary, adapt to wars--the FAN's Chad is now a vast autonomous zone and, since everything is relative, is as self-sufficient as possible. Mail from Europe, which already takes 2 weeks to be distributed in Khartoum, arrives in Abeche 1 week later. At the hospital, where people seriously wounded in the war were treated when it was reopened in December, the normal diseases are now the main ones to be treated: bilharzia, malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and venereal disease.

#### Distrust of Paris

However, the "rear" is still neglected in favor of the "front." For example, the FAN have still not had time to clear the mines from some 20 km of track outside Andre, on the Sudanese border, going toward Abeche. The whole journey by truck can take nearly 24 hours.

But whatever the handicaps to be overcome, the command council is now the de facto government of most of Chad, although not the government of the majority of Chadians living in the south of the country. Radio Free Chad has been broadcasting for 2 hours a day since September from Koulbous in the east of the country and can be heard in Khartoum, Kousseri, Cameroon, and on the western bank of the Chari River. This other Radio Luxembourg regularly broadcasts communiques from Abeche on the FAN progress in the north and toward the south of the country.

Since the Libyans' withdrawal the FAN seem to have restricted themselves to waging-down tactics: urging isolated enemy garrisons to defeat, consolidating acquired positions, organizing a fairly efficient logistics system, reducing pockets in the rear areas, like that of FADA in the extreme northeast, where at the end of January there was still a pocket of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's FAP. There is reason to wonder whether, for political or diplomatic reasons, Mr Hissein Habre will change his tactics to move toward Ndjamena more quickly.

Inspired by distrust of French policy--which they blame in particular for trying to "place Goukouni Oueddei back in the saddle"--and by deep hostility toward Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, whose intervention forced them to withdraw from N'djamena in extremely difficult conditions on 15 December 1980, the FAN are now determined not to lose round a negotiating table the advantages they have won in the field in very harsh conditions. Mr Habre's supporters, demanding negotiations "among Chadians," accept the presence of an inter-African force--even in their own zones--provided it is "neutral." But regarding themselves as the country's only nationalist movement, they refuse to have any coalition imposed on them--in the name of any pan-Africanism--which does not reflect the position of strength held by the "resistance."

In fact, with the gradual breakup of the N'djamena factions and the shilly-shallying of the inter-African force--whose contingents want less and less to become caught up in the Chadian trap--things are coming back to the traditional problem of N'djamena and the south's shillyshallying. In this respect the game does not yet seem to be over. The FAN are complaining about the lack of "valid interlocutors" in the south. They do not attribute that quality to Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, leader of the Chadian Armed Forces. Unless there is a foreign intervention--which is in fact rather unlikely but which they claim to fear--they know that they will have to find some agreement with the southern elite in a united framework.

Flaunting aesthetic and the wishes of the remaining population, the Libyans painted the tower of one of Abeche's mosques green as well as the mausoleum of Colonel Moll, who conquered the city in 1910. The FAN talk about that with humor and disdain during their interminable discussions sitting or lying on rugs or carpets. Until another coat of paint can be applied--which does not seem imminent--Tripoli's work will bear witness to a short chapter in Chad's history which nobody here seems to want to reopen. For instance, the teaching of French, banned by the Libyans, has started again. Does Paris appreciate the praise of the arms supplies to Mr Goukouni Oueddei's transient troops for which the FAN, who capture them, ironically thank France at every opportunity?

CSO: 4719/564

'LE MONDE' DISCUSSES NEGOTIATION PROSPECTS

PM091339 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Dispatch by J.-C. Pomonti: "Khartoum Is Urging Negotiations"]

[Text] Khartoum--"The question today is whether Goukouni is too weak to negotiate with Habre." This opinion on Chad expressed by a Western diplomat seems fairly widespread in Khartoum 2 weeks after the national unity transition government president's visit to the Sudanese capital. Indeed all the information gathered here seems to confirm the favorable position held in the field by Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces [FAN], whose headquarters are in Abeche in the eastern part of the country, in the face of the incongruous coalition headed by President Goukouni Oueddei. In addition the Africans, including France's partners, seem favorable to the convening of a "round table" discussion among Chadians to try to end the conflict.

After consolidating their positions in Biltine and Ouaddai provinces in eastern Chad, the FAN captured Largeau without much difficulty on 13 January, the very day when the head of state was returning to Ndjamena after visiting Khartoum, where we had a long meeting with President Numayri. Mr Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces [FAP] had been unable to rally more than 150 supporters to defend that important position. The FAN who had abandoned their vehicles around 30 km away to avoid attracting attention, launched an attack at dawn. By noon the position had been captured.

The FAN have also infiltrated into the Mongo sector in the south of the country, where a small Senegalese detachment of the inter-African peace-keeping force should now be stationed. Finally, in the center of the country, they have established a post 17 km east of Ati--conurbation which has become the garrison of Zairian and Nigerian contingents of the OAU force. In other words, since the Libyan withdrawal to the Aozou Strip in the north, which took place hurriedly in November, the FAN have become by far the main political and military force in Chad. They now have considerable freedom of action provided their adversaries do not have foreign military support.

When Mr Goukouni Oueddei came to Khartoum to "normalize" his relations with Sudan--the latter even assured him of its "full support" owing to the Libyan

withdrawal--he was "strongly advised" to negotiate. Indeed most African states hope that such a solution might be found fairly quickly for several reasons: to prevent Chad flaring up again, to avert any new interventionist leanings in Libya and, above all, to prevent the failure of the inter-African peace-keeping force. Indeed the states which have sent contingents to Chad--Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire--want to prevent at any cost any incident which opposes them in the field to the various Chadian armed factions.

#### Race Against Time

For his part Marshal Numayri suggested a compromise to Mr Goukouni Oueddei which would consist of giving the prime minister's job to Mr Abdoulaye Lamana, a former minister under Tombalbaye, who has been scarcely affected by the present rivalries and who symbolizes the "Chadian ethnic synthesis" since he has ties in the north and south of the country. The Chadian president apparently merely listened to him. In private he confirmed to Western diplomats that he was prepared to have discussions with the FAN but not with Hissein Habre. He most probably did not take advantage of his visit to Khartoum to meet with FAN representatives there.

At the present stage we are witnessing a race against time. The scenario drawn up by Paris in August in agreement with several African capitals and with the OAU chairman's office went well at first since it led to the Libyan military withdrawal. In addition at the beginning of December the OAU succeeded in sending the first elements of a "peace corps" to the country, with American and French logistical support of course.

However, since mid-December at least events have not been going the way Paris had hoped still less foreseen. Outside Ndjamen a the inter-African force is only present in Ati and possibly in Mongo. Some African states have refused to send contingents. The support enjoyed by Mr Hissein Habre's movement, which was apparently underestimated by Paris, is due both to its military resources and to the fact that the FAN were the only forces to fight the Libyans who occupied the country for 11 months. Finally, the capture of Largeau suggests that it is as much a political calculation--not alienating the OAU--as lack of military resources which is prompting Mr Hissein Habre to keep his troops away from western and southern Chad today.

The urgent need for a compromise seems to be accepted by all the main protagonists in this tragedy. But if Mr Hissein Habre advocates negotiations among Chadians--and accepts the presence of the inter-African force provided it is "neutral"--it is difficult to see what trump cards Mr Goukouni Oueddei would have at a "round table," discussion and that would explain his reservations.

CSO: 4719/564

COT SAYS FRANCE'S AID TOTAL FR59.4 MILLION

AB231355 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Feb (AFP)--In a written reply published on 22 February by the Official Gazette, Mr Jean Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, indicated that France's civil aid to Chad "to this day" amounts to FR 59.4 million. The minister explained that this aid "will be maintained and increased in 1982 in accordance with the Chadian Government's requests."

France's "exceptional aid" to Chad, continued the minister, first of all concerned the Chadian capital of Ndjamena where "the action of the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development enabled the establishment of the conditions essential to a return to normal life," (reestablishment of water, electricity and telephone, provision of ferry boats for crossing the river and the setting up of emergency medical services).

The French Government has also maintained "aid in the areas not greatly affected by the war and especially in the south where our technical assistance officials are continuing their action and where our consular presence in Moundou has been constantly maintained."

The seriousness of the damage caused by the civil war is beyond "the possibilities of France alone," stated Mr Cot. He recalled that at the request of the transitional national union government of Chad, the French Government organized last November an international conference which was attended by the main sources of multilateral and bilateral foreign aid. He indicated that during this conference, commitments were made for the subscription of a total amount of FR(?1,270) million.

CSO: 4719/516

## BRIEFS

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT SUPPORTS OAU RESOLUTIONS--Khartoum, 18 Feb (AFP)--The Chadian Patriotic National Movement has expressed its support for the resolutions adopted at the OAU minisummit in Nairobi. In a communique issued in Khartoum on Wednesday, Col Doungous Kimto, the movement's secretary general, expressed the view that the resolutions offer a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem. The Nairobi resolutions call for a cease-fire in Chad and for the opening of negotiations between the rival factions. The Chadian Patriotic National Movement, created last July, urged the warring factions to stop fighting and appealed to the Chadian armed forces not to continue fighting alongside factions which are seeking selfish interests. [Text] [AB181303 Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 18 Feb 82]

GOUKOUNI TO TOUR EAST--N'djamena, 19 Feb (AFP)--Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], is to undertake a tour of the hinterland on Saturday, in particular the East, where fighting is going on between government troops and Hissein Habre's AFAN, a reliable source reports in N'djamena on Friday. This visit by the Chadian head of state to the fighting zones takes place when military sources in the Chadian capital announce the recapture of the locality of Am Dam (east) by the GUNT troops. It is recalled that the capture of Am Dam by FAN was announced on 13 February 1982 by Mr Habre's representative to Khartoum. Also, the same source reports, 70 FAN troops have allegedly surrendered to government troops at Am Dam without a fight. These elements are reported to have come from Oum Hadjer, located at about 100 kilometers to the northwest of Am Dam and still occupied by Mr Habre's troops. [Text] [AB191716 Paris AFP in French 1639 GMT 19 Feb 82]

OAU DECISIONS SUPPORTED--Lagos, 17 Feb (AFP)--Batran Adoum Idriss, leader of one [of] the factions of the popular movement for the liberation of Chad, has expressed the view that any decision by the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad to go against the resolutions made at the Nairobi summit would be at its own risk. In a communique handed to the press, he noted that peace is within our reach and he categorically rejected the position taken by the GUNT. It is recalled that the GUNT stated on Tuesday through the voice of President Goukouni Oueddei, that it was opposed to the recent resolutions of the OAU Standing Committee on Chad. In conclusion, the communique appeals to all sons of Chad to demonstrate a vigorous stand against dictatorship. [Text] [AB171230 Paris AFP in French 0903 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CHADIANS SHOULD UNITE FOR PEACE--Paris, 23 Feb (AFP)--Dr Abba Siddick, president of the original FROLINAT stated in Paris on Tuesday that Chadians should unite to impose total peace in Chad. In a statement to AFP he said "It is time for Chadians to show that they have had enough and impose peace and negotiations upon the ruling minority who, in order to defend its selfish interest, sacrifice the future and unity of the country." "In this regard, the OAU decision made in Nairobi for a negotiated settlement is a timely one," Abba Siddick continued. "It could serve as a boost to the forces of peace existing in the country and who are capable of imposing it," he stated. Deploring the Chadian authorities' "blind intransigence and their refusal for any negotiated settlement," Dr Abba Siddick described as a "mirage" the hope entertained by some people for a military solution. "As for the communiques issued these days talking about victories and the recapture of areas previously occupied by the enemy," he stressed, "they are only an intoxication to stretch out the present conflict." [Text] [AB231738 Paris AFP in French 1658 GMT 23 Feb 82]

GOVERNMENT TROOPS FLEE OUM HADJER--Khartoum, 24 Feb (AFP)--Chad's rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) alleged today that President Goukouni Oueddei and his Defense Minister Adoum Togoi fled with their troops after an attack on the FAN-held town of Oum Hadjer failed last Sunday. Ndjamena has said that Oum Hadjer fell to troops of the Integrated National Army (ANI) who were pursuing the FAN eastward, but since then there has been no word from the government side on the progress of its general offensive launched at the weekend. Two previous government attempts in recent months to roll back the FAN, who now hold large areas of northern and eastern Chad, failed after early reports of success were discounted. A FAN representative in Khartoum said today the attack on Oum Hadjer in central Chad had been repulsed, and in the ensuing battle 417 government troops were killed, hundreds wounded and 414 captured. Following fierce fighting the remaining government troops, led by President Goukouni Oueddei and Adoum Togoi, took to their heels leaving their dead and wounded behind, the FAN spokesman said, quoting ANI prisoners. They were pursued westward to Ati, where the FAN gave up the chase "in respect for the African peace-keeping force stationed in the town," he added. The FAN representative said FAN troops seized 31 light trucks with mounted guns and ammunition, six other vehicles and 360 light weapons. [Text] [AB241022 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 24 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/769

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC LOAN TO COMOROS--The Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros has been granted a \$7.25 million loan by the Islamic Bank for development, according to an agreement signed between the bank and the Comoros. The loan will be used to finance a project for deepening the port of Mutsamudu to facilitate the arrival of large ships and, consequently, the import and export of goods. [Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82 GF]

CSO: 4704/8

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA-SAO TOME JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AB221824 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Communiqué issued in Malabo on 17 February at the end of Sao Tome and Principe's President Manuel Pinto da Costa's 3-day official visit to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, His Excellency Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, paid an official visit to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from 15 to 17 February 1982.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was accompanied by His Excellency Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice; His Excellency (Fausto Cevara Barbera Cruz), minister of commerce; His Excellency Fernando Jose (Tajefe) da Costa, secretary of state at the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications; His Excellency Alberto Ferreira (Chun), ambassador; Joao Galva Torres, director of finance; Dr Guadalupe de (Ceita), director of [word indistinct] Guillermo Ponce da Costa, Supreme Court judge; Filiberto Alfonso Lima Neto, director of Civil Aviation; Noracio Jorge Mendes Betino, chief of protocol; Arminda do Sacramento Diego, secretary for public relations; Celestino Benedicto Borge, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Justice; Crisotomo Alfonso Gravid, official of the Ministry of Commerce.

Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo was assisted by the following members of his government: His Excellency Marcos Mba Ondo, state commissioner for foreign affairs; His Excellency Alfredo Tomos King Tomas, state commissioner for justice; His Excellency Luciano Ndjang Mba, state commissioner for public works, housing and transport; His Excellency Felipe Ondo Obiang Lobo, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency (Epilogio Diangabon), principal secretary at the Ministry of Justice; His Excellency Guillermo Nguema Ela, principal secretary at the Ministry of Public Works, Housing Urban Affairs and Transport; His Excellency Constantino Ucheva Mbe, principal secretary at the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs; His Excellency Florencio Esoma Obiang, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Commerce; His Excellency Mariano Mve Nguema, principal secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Martin Nka Esono, permanent secretary of the Civil Officer of the Chairman of the Supreme Military Council; His Excellency Ambassador Agustin Nze Nkomo, adviser to the presidency and protocol

officer at the Ministry of External Affairs; Manuel Nze Mzogo, director of state protocol; His Excellency Apolinar Lonche Ochek, director for Africa, Asia, Middle and Far East at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and diplomatic adviser to the presidency; Enrique Nda Mbaka, director for administrative and consular affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Mbato Obamu Njimanuge, Equatorial Guinea's ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe; Carlos Nze Nsoga, director for transport at the Ministry of Public Works Housing, Urban Affairs and Transport; Juan Ecua Ecua Antangono, director for International Economic Affairs at the State Secretariat for Economic Development, Planning and Cooperation and Felipe Inestrosa Ikaka, director for trade at the State Secretariat for Commerce.

On arrival at the international airport of Malabo, His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa and his delegation were welcomed by his colleague and Brother Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo. At the international airport, as well as in the city of Malabo, President Pinto da Costa was cheered by enthusiastic crowds and traditional folk dancers and singers.

During their talks, the two heads of state expressed their firm desire to promote and to strengthen the ties of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in the spirit of mutual respect and on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In this respect, the two heads of state personally headed their delegations during the working sessions since the guidelines that served as a basis for the discussions had already been defined [words indistinct] cooperation relations between the peoples and governments of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

These talks which were held in a frank atmosphere of mutual understanding ended in the signing of a treaty of friendship and goodneighborliness; a general agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation as well as cooperation agreements in the fields of trade, air and maritime transport.

On behalf of his country, President Pinto da Costa thanked the people of Equatorial Guinea for the support given to the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) during the liberation struggle and for the friendly and fraternal welcome accorded the leaders of the MLSTP. He congratulated Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo on the peace and stability prevailing in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea since 3 August 1979 and in the great efforts that the government of the Supreme Military Council is making to carry out the tasks of national reconstruction with the aim of achieving the socioeconomic well-being of the country. [Words indistinct] in view of the forthcoming conference of donors for the economic reorganization of Equatorial Guinea scheduled to be held shortly in Geneva in April.

For his part, Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo commended Dr Pinto da Costa for his statesmanship and the efforts made by the MLSTP and the government to build a new and free society and to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the people of Sao Tome and Principe.

At the international level, the two leaders reaffirmed their total commitment to the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned movement. In this vein, Pinto da Costa and Obiang Nguema Mbazogo expressed the conviction that the efforts

being made to reduce the arms race will be crowned with success. The heads of state expressed the hope that the North-South dialogue will help to establish a new international economic order.

In the African context, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the results obtained by the OAU summit recently in Nairobi and expressed the desire that the OAU would contribute effectively to the peaceful solution of the Chadian problem in conformity with the sacred interests of people of that country.

The two heads of state reiterated their support for and solidarity with the people of Southern Africa in their struggle against the racist Pretoria regime and reaffirmed their unconditional support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate spokesman of the people of Namibia, and condemned the systematic aggression of South Africa against the frontline countries, particularly, the People's Republic of Angola. They expressed support for the struggle of all African people for their accession to and consolidation of independence.

During his stay in Equatorial Guinea, President Pinto da Costa received the golden keys to the city of Malabo and visited the telecommunications office.

In the capital of the Mainland Province, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was given a rousing welcome. He placed a wreath at the monument of the fallen at Liberty Plaza where he and his Equatorial Guinean counterpart witnessed a popular show.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe received members of the Sao Tome and Principe community residing in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with whom he exchanged views while exhorting them to take an active part in the reconstruction of Equatorial Guinea.

Col Obiang Nguema Mbaogo and President Pinto da Costa expressed satisfaction with the fact that the views were identical on all the subjects discussed and they decided to establish frequent contacts between their governments in order to maintain cooperation in the fields discussed and to extend it to areas of interest common to both sides.

At the end of his visit, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe expressed his profound gratitude to President Obiang Nguema Mbaogo, the government and people of Equatorial Guinea for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to him upon his arrival in our country and for the hospitality shown to him throughout his stay. President Pinto da Costa invited Col Obiang Nguema Mbaogo to pay an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The invitation was cordially accepted and the details will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Malabo on 17 February 1982.

For the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Manual Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

For the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Col Obiang Nguema Mbaogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council

CSO: 4748/17

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

REGIME CONCENTRATING ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

AB092147 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Report by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Malabo, Feb 9 (AFP)—The drafting of a new constitution for Equatorial Guinea and its approval in a referendum next August no longer seem to be the main preoccupation of the authorities here.

The ruling three-year-old Supreme Military Council (SMC) now believes that priority must be given to reviving the economy, which was destroyed between 1968 and 1979, during the dictatorship of the late Macias Nguema.

Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony in West Africa, consists of the islands of Bioko and Annabon, in the Gulf of Guinea, and of Rio Muni on the African mainland, between Cameroon and Gabon.

It relies on foreign aid to keep the economy afloat, and local farmers cannot produce sufficient food for the population of 300,000.

The agriculture marketing infrastructure has collapsed, and production of the main export cash crop--cocoa--has slumped from 38,000 tons in the 1966 agricultural year to 4,000 tons last year.

President Teodoro Obiang Nguema and the SMC, with help from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has drawn up a two-year economic recovery programme to be launched this year. The plan will be submitted to a meeting of donor countries and organizations at a conference in Geneva in April.

Colonel Obiang, who led the August 1979 coup against his uncle Macias Nguema, plans to turn to the West. He has already distanced himself from the Soviet Union, the close ally of the former regime, and has renewed his ties with France and Spain, at the same time developing close links with West Germany and Morocco.

While the authorities are concentrating on the economy they have not neglected other aspects of national reconstruction, making allowances for what they call the political and sociocultural aspects. But for the time being there is no mention of a return to the multi-party system which existed before independence.

In two cabinet shuffles since he seized power Colonel Obiang has brought civilians back into government, trying to produce an ethnic balance which will guarantee the country some stability.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

SAO TOME PRESIDENT VISITS--At 1100 yesterday morning, His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived in our country. He was welcomed at the airport by His Excellency Col Obiang Nguema Mbaogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Equatorial Guinea. After disembarking from the presidential plane, President Da Costa was greeted by his Equatorial Guinean counterpart and by the second vice chairman of the Supreme Military Council and commissioner of state for foreign affairs. The two heads of state then mounted the platform and listened to the two national anthems. President Da Costa was invited to review the honor guard, which presented arms to him. After this ceremony, President Obiang Nguema Mbaogo introduced to his illustrious guest the members of the government, namely, the commissioners of state, permanent secretaries and other senior officials of the Equatorial Guinean state as well as members of the diplomatic corps and international organizations. [Excerpt] [AB 51733 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 16 Feb 82] The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, who was in our country, today ended his state visit to Equatorial Guinea. During his stay here he discussed bilateral and international questions with the chairman of the Supreme Military Council, Col Obiang Nguema Mbaogo, and other officials of the government of Equatorial Guinea. During his tour of the country, President Pinto da Costa visited several national monuments, such as the international museum in the mainland province of Bata and the central studios of Radio Ecuatorial in Bata, and he placed flowers at the monument of the fallen. The president of Sao Tome and Principe was seen off at the Malabo airport by his Equatorial Guinea counterpart, Col Obiang Nguema, members of the government, the diplomatic corps, international organizations and members of the public who had come to see off our illustrious guest who spent 3 days with us. On his arrival at the airport, listened to the national anthem, reviewed a guard of honor, shook hands with the officials present and boarded the presidential plane for his country at 1730 today. [Text] [AB181223 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSO: 4748/16

MENGISTU ANNOUNCES CAMPAIGN TO CRUSH ERITREAN REBELS

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Nairobi--On Monday, 25 January, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian chief of state, set off what, in his mind, should constitute the political and military reconquest of Eritrea. In a 3-hour speech delivered in Asmara, capital of the rebel province, he promised to "crush" Eritrean guerrillas and announced a far-reaching plan of reconstruction.

Wielding the carrot and the stick, Colonel Mengistu said that the crushing of the rebels and the economic rehabilitation would be carried out simultaneously. "The military offensive should be accompanied by an effort to organize and recruit the Eritrean people so as to 'isolate the subversive, secessionist elements.' Farmers will be regrouped and will receive military training and weapons for their self-defense."

The Ethiopian president announced an economic plan in three phases that will cost the nation several billion dollars. This "Red Star revolutionary development campaign" will grant priority to the "reconstruction" of infrastructures. He also plans to stabilize prices, put an end to shortages, reduce unemployment and relocate refugees.

The chief of state intends, if not to convince, then at least to consolidate the new control over the province and get it back on its feet. This is an immense task, as Mengistu recognized, so great is the damage suffered by Eritrea. A report on television a few days ago showed the city of Decamere, 40 kilometers south of Asmara, turned into ruins. Walls riddled with bullet holes attest to the violence of the fighting that took place there 3 years ago.

Several signs demonstrate the importance which the government in Addis-Ababa attaches to the campaign being planned. Mengistu has been traveling for over a month and is now in Asmara almost constantly, accompanied by part of his ministers, including the minister of defense. This is where he received Claude Chyesson at the end of December.

The 25 January speech, announced with solemnity several days in advance, was delivered before the entire government, the 14 provincial governors, heads of mass organizations and a number of Ethiopian ambassadors called back for the event.

The head of the junta asked Eritreans Monday to "forget the past," even "if they had once served the interests of the rebels, consciously or not," and to choose between "rallying to the revolution and support for the separatist forces with all its consequences." He warned those who interpreted his "appeal for peace as a sign of weakness." He then depicted the "secessionists" as "rebels without a cause, serving neither religion, nor Eritrea nor the revolution, but only the interests of imperialism."

Militarily, it has been confirmed that Mengistu has mobilized a large part of his shock divisions in Eritrea. Diplomatic sources say that tens of thousands of men have returned to the province in recent weeks. Nearly half of the members of the army are now reportedly in Eritrea in Tigre Province.

This military effort was denounced in Khartoum on Monday by Ramada Mohamed Nur, secretary general of the main nationalist movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). According to Nur, the Ethiopian offensive will be launched within the week and four Soviet generals are participating in its planning. The Eritrean leader predicted a pincer attack on three fronts, with the city of Nakfa, the last locale still in the hands of the EPLF, as its objective.

In order to thwart these plans, the members of the EPLF bombed the airport of Keren on 19 January and the Admara airport 3 days later, Nur said. He reported that several Ethiopian planes were damaged. The EPLF leader condemned Libyan and South Yemen aid to the Ethiopian Army. According to him, South Yemen is furnishing pilots for the Mig-23's, while Libyan ships have sent four loads of weapons and munitions. Nur added that 75 Ethiopian, Cuban and Libyan officers died last week in an air accident near Addis Ababa.

11,464  
CSO: 4719/539

ETHIOPIA

MORE DETAILS ON USE OF NERVE GAS

PM191527 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Feb 82 p 5

[Report by David Adamson: "'Nerve Gas in Use' Against Eritreans"]

[Text] Eritrean guerrillas facing a massive Ethiopian offensive are claiming with more than usual detail, that they are being subjected to gas warfare.

They say that two types of Soviet-made nerve gas, tabun and soman, are being dropped on their forces from M-4 armoured helicopters.

The attacks are said to have started on 15 February at Tirukruk, close to the Sudanese border. Refugees claim that a number of people have died.

Sources in London close to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, a Marxist organization, said yesterday that Ethiopian diplomats in Geneva had admitted to using a "mace-like" gas. Mace is an incapacitating gas that does not kill.

A telegram sent on Wednesday to Mr Perez de Cuellar, United Nations secretary-general, by Salim Azzam, secretary-general of the Islamic Council of Europe, said that supplies of "lethal nerve gas" were being held by the Ethiopians at Afabet, in Asmara, and "in the south."

The number of casualties was not known, but survivors were suffering from "acute poisoning."

The Ethiopians are believed to be using 90,000 troops in the offensive. The liberation front claimed in Khartoum yesterday that Ethiopian troops had landed from the Red Sea at Aiet, 6 miles inside Sudan.

CSO: 4700/786

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ERITREANS, GOVERNMENT FORCES CLASH--In two clashes between Eritrean Muslim Mujahidin and Ethiopian Government forces, Eritrean Muslim Mujahidin killed 500, wounded 1,000 and captured 40 Ethiopian soldiers in the (?Af Abed) and (?Bahar) areas. In the (?Af Abed) area, the Eritrean Mujahidin captured 157 light weapons of all types, 15 rocket launchers and 500 small cannon [word indistinct]. In the (?Bahar) area, they captured 7 Kalashnikov rifles, (?82) small cannon and 6 [word indistinct]. The ferocious weeklong battle Eritrean revolutionaries have been waging against Ethiopian forces is still underway. [Excerpt] [GF240900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Feb 82]

GAS, NAPALM USE CLAIMED--Kuwait, 18 Feb (INA)--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea has accused the Ethiopian regime of using poisonous gas against the Popular Army for the Liberation of Eritrea. In a statement distributed here today, the front urged the international community to condemn the crimes being committed by the Ethiopian regime against the Eritrean people. The statement said that the Ethiopian regime launched a wide-scale military campaign on 16 February using cluster and napalm bombs and firing poisonous gas from artillery. [Text] [JN181145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CSO: 4704/11

BRIEFS

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE--The price of fuel was increased yesterday over all the national territory. According to Decree No 0003-[words indistinct] of 22 January 1982 and with effect from 10 February 1982, the retail prices of premium and regular gasoline and of diesel fuel have been modified. The changes represent an increase of about 5 percent. However, the price of kerosene remains unchanged. These changes are in conformity with the need to adapt the prices of these products to the concrete realities of their raw material, crude oil, whose price has considerably increased owing to the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar, the currency in which the product is invoiced. Despite the increases necessitated by this new measure, however, the government remains sensitive to the problems of the consumers. Moreover, the government has decided to maintain the price of kerosene because of its concern for the condition of the underprivileged.  
[Text] [AB100942 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/564

'GRAPHIC' WANTS TRACES OF NEOCOLONIALISM ELIMINATED

AB240752 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the heading "Saying Goodbye to Neocolonialism," the DAILY GRAPHIC wonders why the proscribed People's National Party government which claimed to be an offspring of Dr Mkrumah's Convention People's Party found it very difficult to condemn two very important enemies of the Third World countries. These are neocolonialism and imperialism.

It notes that while some politicians and hangers-on thought these words were merely slogans, others, mainly the ignorant ones, considered them as belonging only to the vocabulary of a particular ideology. The paper observes that it is these two phenomena that have caused so much damage to our pride as Ghanaians and disrupted any meaningful attempt to restructure our society.

The GRAPHIC says the country before 31 December could be described as neocolonialist because it was being economically exploited by interests which were foreign to the majority of the people and they only served the purpose of the capitalist world. It goes on to say that before the revolution, all the industries in the country were mere appendages of some capitalist network elsewhere. It was not only multinational companies that milked the country dry but they relied so heavily on import licenses that if for some reason letters of credit could not be issued by the Bank of Ghana, the country's economic progress had to be halted.

The paper emphasizes that if the revolution had not come, only heaven knows what would have been the dimensions of the nation's problems today. The GRAPHIC concludes by saying that neocolonialism and its twin fellow, imperialism seek to perpetuate the dominance of Third World countries through political, cultural, educational and informational expression. It therefore advises all the spokesmen of the current revolution to first identify neocolonialist and imperialist traces in our national lives because it is the surest way to satisfy oneself that the correct step has been taken.

CSO: 4700/775

ACCRA TRADERS BANNED FROM SELLING ALCOHOL, OTHER ITEMS

Market Women, Kiosks Affected

AB220924 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] With effect from tomorrow all market women and kiosk operators are banned from the sale of certain specified items. According to the Ministry of Trade, only the accredited commercial houses will be allowed to sell the commodities. Rural sales will also be made by accredited commercial houses and authorized agents. Those who contravene this directive will be dealt with severely.

In a new development, kiosk operators in the greater Accra region are also banned from the sale of alcoholic beverages with effect from the 28th of this month. These are whisky, schnapps, brandy, gin and beer. The operators are, however, allowed to sell mineral beverages and snacks. A statement from the regional administration warned that anyone who goes against this order will face revolutionary action.

Sales Only to GNTC

AB222218 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpt] All traders who are banned from the sale of certain specified items as from tomorrow are reminded to sell to the GNTC [Ghana National Trade Corporation] any of these specific commodities they may still have in their possession.

As a further demonstration of goodwill (?traders) are given a brief period of 1 week within which to sell the specified commodities to the GNTC. Traders are assured that they would not be molested. Those in doubt will report at the nearest office of the National Council on Women and Development for assistance.

The minister of trade warns that it is a serious affair to do away or destroy any of the specified goods. Appropriate searches will be made as from 1 March. Those who have a few pieces of clothes as are traditionally kept by women have no cause to worry. Anyone who connives to defeat the purpose of this exercise will be severely dealt with.

CSO: 4700/775

## BRIEFS

COCOA EXPORTATION IMPROVED--For the first time in several years, Ghana is now in a position to fulfill all its cocoa export commitments. According to an official of the produce buying division of the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB], Mr Kwame Gyamfi, this has been made possible by the current cocoa evacuation exercise by students. Mr Gyamfi was speaking to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent at the Takoradi harbor yesterday where he witnessed the evacuation exercise. A total of 189,989 bags of cocoa has been off-loaded at the harbor since the beginning of the exercise. He said several tons of cocoa have already been shipped. Seven ships are also expected to dock soon at the harbor to be loaded with cocoa. [Text] [AB200741 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Feb 82]

PRICE REDUCTION CALL GOES UNHEEDED--The persistent appeal by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] for a voluntary reduction of prices of food items and other commodities seems to have received little response. A survey conducted at the various markets in Accra by a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation reporter revealed that apart from kenkey, prices of many items have not changed. On the contrary, some have rather gone up. An American tin of beans, for instance, which used to sell at 55 cedis, is now being sold at between 70 and 80 cedis; three small pieces of tomatoes are selling at 4 cedis, while six small pieces of okro sell at 2 cedis instead of 1 cedi. Meat and fish are very hard to come by; while groundnut, rice and cooking oil have completely vanished from the markets. Prices of garri [cassava flour] and maize have, however, gone down considerably, although they are sold under cover at some of the markets. According to some people interviewed, most sellers go to the market as early as 0530 to sell their goods at their own prices to outwit members of defense committees or security agencies. [Text] [AB200744 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Feb 82] Despite the Provisional National Defense Council's persistent appeal to landlords to reduce rents, most landlords in Accra have refused to do so. A survey conducted by a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation reporter in some parts of the city reveals that some landlords have kept to the old rent and others have even recently increased theirs. [Excerpt] [AB222233 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/775

USSR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN BAUXITE EVALUATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The signing of a contract in the field of bauxite development was one result of the visit by Brig Gen Nino Vieira to the Soviet Union from 27 November to 5 December 1981. The contract calls for a technical-economic study of the feasibility of developing the bauxite deposits in Boe. Soviet technicians will be sent for that purpose as early as the beginning of 1982. The contract was signed by Samba Lamine Mane, minister of natural resources, and by the managers of TSVETMETPROMEKSPORT the Soviet import and export organization.

According to the contract, that Soviet state supply enterprise will prepare the technical-economic feasibility study at no cost. The study will consist of determining the advisability of continuing the prospecting work begun some years ago and the possibilities for working the deposits. It will indicate the various possibilities and the profitability of the investments to be made in working the deposits.

During the time that its technicians are in our country, the supply firm will provide Guinea-Bissau with technical assistance in preparing the initial indispensable data for working the bauxite deposits.

The team of Soviet technicians that will soon arrive in our country will be made up of geologists, economists, and planning, civil, and port engineers.

It will be up Guinea-Bissau's Ministry of Natural Resources to select zones and areas for the infrastructure, and it will also supply the necessary materials for preparing the technical-economic feasibility study and determining construction areas. The study is to be submitted to Guinea-Bissau within 12 months of the date on which it is started.

11798  
CSO: 4742/196

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS RAISED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Excerpts] There will be new prices for agricultural products beginning now, according to a decision by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on Wednesday. Under the chairmanship of comrade Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and member of the PAIGC Politburo, the Council of Ministers established 15 December as the date on which the marketing campaign for agricultural products will officially begin throughout the country.

It should be emphasized that the decision by the Council of Ministers to set new prices for the marketing of agricultural products--unchanged since 1979--is in response to a concern by the party and government to increase production so as to cope with the food crisis being experienced by the country and produce exportable surpluses to attract foreign exchange and achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments. That concern, incidentally, is abundantly expressed in the report by the CNG [National Committee of Guerrillas] to the special congress. The report warns that it is necessary to pay greater attention to the rural sector as the basis of our economy and to assign to it the priority it really deserves, adding that this would also help to improve the living conditions of the peasant masses.

Minimum Import Program

A minimum import program has been approved by the government. It is aimed at regulating imports during the fourth quarter of 1981. With an initial fund of \$14 million granted by the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau [BNG], the program establishes priorities for consumer goods, spare parts, and other items regarded as indispensable for the campaign that is now beginning. The measure is justified by officials in the Ministry of Commerce on the grounds that in recent years, there has been a considerable flow of products to the neighboring countries, which have built stores at the frontiers and stocked them with merchandise for which there is great demand on the part of the peasants. This has resulted in the drain of products to the frontiers, where they are exchanged for goods that are in short supply on the domestic market.

That fact induced the Ministry of Fisheries, Commerce, and Artisans to draw up the minimum import program in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning, the Ministry of Finance and the BNG. Its basis was the forecasts of

imports for previous years and statistical data on foreign trade as prepared by the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning.

In that connection, and to insure the greatest possible success with the campaign, which reaches its peak in February and March, priority has been assigned to food-stuffs and a range of products such as tobacco, soap, cigarettes, matches, lanterns, iron bars, aniline, caustic soda, hoes, "tarcados," and various textile products such as ribbon, thread, cloth, blankets, and fabrics.

11798  
CSO: 4742/196

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--A delegation from Komsomol (Leninist Communist Youth League) has been in our country since last Saturday at the invitation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth [JAAC]. The visit comes within the framework of the good relations of friendship existing between the two youth organizations. The Soviet delegation, headed by Farid Mohamed Chin, deputy secretary general of the USSR Youth Committee, held a meeting with its counterpart in Guinea-Bissau, headed by comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and deputy national secretary of the JAAC. The visitors went to the historic village of Mores, where they had the opportunity to talk with the heroic inhabitants who were once protagonists in harrowing scenes of war between the liberation army and the Portuguese fascist colonial troops. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 2] 11798

UNDP AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--The UNDP (UN Development Program) is going to finance two agricultural projects in Guinea-Bissau totaling \$3.06 million. The agreement covering the two projects was signed yesterday morning by comrade Avito Jose da Silva, minister of rural development, and the UNDP representative in our country, Anatoli Chitov. The first project (UNDP-FAO) concerns the Seed Experimentation and Multiplication Center in Contuboel and Caboxanque and totals \$2 million. The investments will begin in January 1982 and continue for 5 years. The second project (UNDP-UN Equipment Fund), which totals \$1.065 million, is aimed at the multiplication and distribution of improved rice seed in Contuboel. It will last for 2 years. These investments are the result of a 6-year UNDP project in the field of agriculture which is scheduled to end at the end of 1981. These new projects will increase our government's capacity to produce selected rice seed and begin the multiplication of corn and sorghum seed, actions which constitute an improvement in the national agronomic research programs. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 8] 11798

CSO: 4742/196

IVORY COAST

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY ASKED TO REOPEN ABIDJAN UNIVERSITY

AB191152 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Abidjan, 19 Feb (AFP)--A group of 25 lecturers, in a motion presented to President Houphouet-Boigny on Thursday, have asked for the reopening of the University of Abidjan, it has been learned in the Ivorian capital.

These lecturers of the higher institutions, made up essentially of deans of faculties and directors of institutes and higher schools, "regret the recent events that took place at the university, reaffirm their total support to the head of state and ask for the reopening of the university and normal resumption of classes."

These lecturers also stated in their motion that this step comes from "all those who have realized that this crisis does not honor the teaching staff."

Scientists and technicians working at institutes of research also addressed a similar motion to the head of state. The two motions say that the strike action called for by the National Union for Research and Higher Education [SYNARES] was "illegal."

Shortly after the presentation of these two motions to President Houphouet-Boigny, tracts signed by the SYNARES were distributed in the capital, claiming that the 25 lecturers who signed did not represent all Ivorian lecturers and research officers. The SYNARES feels that the motion was aimed at "dividing the lecturers and research officers to realize personal ambitions."

In these tracts the SYNARES, which was dissolved on 10 February for calling for an unlimited strike, affirmed that it is ready to look for the fairest solutions to the present situation together with the authorities.

Last Saturday, the Political Bureau and the Steering Committee of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast decided to suspend the salaries of all teachers of higher institutions following this strike. This decision completed the measures taken on 10 February, including the closure of the university, the evacuation of all student dormitories and the suspension of all scholarships for higher institutions. The two bodies of the party also decided to set up a board of inquiry to determine responsibility for the student unrest which began on 9 February.

CSO: 4719/594

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

POWER CUT--The Lesotho Liberation Army said it had cut the electricity supply and telephone connections in the Butha Buthe area yesterday morning. A spokesman for the army, which is the military wing of the exiled Basutoland Congress Party, said that three electricity poles and three telephone poles were affected by the attack. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/756

LIBERIA

DOE WARNS CUSTOMS SECTION ON TAX COLLECTION

AB082056 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Head of state, CIC [commander in chief] Samuel K. Doe has given a 2-month ultimatum to the staff of customs office at the free port of Monrovia to improve the collection of duties and other taxes or face dismissal. CIC Doe issued the ultimatum today during a surprise visit to the free port of Monrovia customs section.

He observed that although the business community was doing its best to improve its relations with government, some employees of the customs office connived with businessmen to defraud the government of huge sums of money. He warned that if the tax collection did not improve within the next 2 months, the entire staff of the free port customs office will be dismissed, adding that the Liberians were looking at the free port for a generation of adequate revenue since the iron ore and rubber which were government's major sources of income were no longer generating anything. Head of State Doe also decried that recent moves to prove that some business proprietors had issued uncertified checks, totalling about \$250,000, for government taxes [sentence as heard]. CIC Doe then cautioned the chief of the customs office, Mr (Quaison Koneka), to ensure that such unwholesome practices were eradicated.

In his remarks, Mr (Koneka Quaison) stated that his office was doing everything possible to improve the collection of taxes at the port but explained that the lack of transportation and other logistics such as typewriters [word indistinct] the operation of his office. He said he was aware that some business proprietors were issuing void checks to government in payment of taxes. He assured the head of state that if the necessary logistics were given him on time, the collection of duties and other taxes at the free port would improve immediately.

Earlier, Finance Minister J. Irving Jones, who accompanied the head of state to the port, directed Mr (Koneka) to do a daily routine inspection of all five houses under his direct supervision at the free port in an effort to prevent fraudulent acts.

CSO: 4700/746

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

GASOLINE RATIONING--The management of the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company [LPRC] today introduced gasoline rationing in the country due to mechanical problems at the refinery in (Gartsville), outside Monrovia. A press release from LPRC disclosed that the production of gasoline will be reduced temporarily from 70,000 gallons per day to approximately 40,000 gallons. The release further said an importation of 40,000 tons of gasoline will arrive in the capital on Thursday evening of this week at which time distribution will return to normal. The management of LPRC has meanwhile appealed to the public to reduce their gasoline [word indistinct] in the meantime and advised them not to hoard gasoline. [Text] [AB222024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 22 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/769

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION--A Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation led by Laszlo Ballai is currently on a friendly working visit to our country. Yesterday the guests met Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona and several members of the AREMA [vanguard of the Malagasy revolution] Political Bureau of [name indistinct] Palace. Ballai expressed the MSZMP's support for President Ratsiraka's call for the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace. The Hungarian ambassador to Madagascar has announced that to mark the delegation's visit, the Hungarian Government has decided to send medicines valued at 1.2 million forints to Madagascar as aid to the victims of the recent floods. The medicines will be delivered at the beginning of March. [EA250228 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 23 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/595

MALAWI

BRIEFS

SHELL TO SEEK OIL--Blantyre, 17 Feb (AFP)--Malawi has signed an agreement with a major Dutch oil company, Shell Exploration BV, to carry out prospecting for oil and gas on the bed of Lake Malawi, a spokesman of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry said Tuesday. The spokesman did not disclose the cost of the exploration venture. Work on the project, which will be in four phases, starts next month. Lake Malawi's suspected oil-bearing rocks were stumbled on by accident when a scientific team from the University of North Carolina in the United States, in collaboration with Malawi scientists, last June conducted experiments on climatic changes in the country over the last million years. The scientists drilled holes on the bottom of the lake for samples of rock, sand and fossils for various experiments, the natural resources ministry spokesman explained. "In the course of this investigation it was discovered, accidentally, that under wide areas of the bed of the lake there are surprisingly large thicknesses of rock of the type which in other parts of the world may contain oil or gas," the spokesman said. The ministry's statement on oil and gas exploration come in the wake of foreign press reports of the great potential of finding oil and (?gas) in the east Africa Rift Valley lakes of Tanganyika and Malawi, following preliminary investigation mainly in Mozambique and Tanzania. [Text] [PA170228 Paris AFP in English 0128 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/745

FEAR OF MMM DICTATORSHIP VOICED

Port Louis THE NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Deenesh Hanuman: "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly"]

[Text]

No, we are not referring to a film. We are referring to a real life situation. The Labour Party represents the Good and all the good our beloved country has derived from its socialist principles and government. The MMM represents the Bad and the Ugly. The Bad because this Marxist-Leninist dictatorship-oriented party is the quintessence of destruction. The Ugly because of the damages it has caused to the economy of our country and by extension to the innocent work force it has manipulated for sheer political gain.

All the cosmetics and paraphernalia it has been using and will continue to use will not turn a wolf into a lamb. And the attempts it has made to assure and reassure the population will not wash away its real intentions of wreaking formidable vengeance on innocent people in all walks of life. All

the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten the hands of the Bad and Ugly MMM.

With the approach of elections, a vital choice offers itself to the Mauritian nation. A choice that will decide on the one hand between suffocation and putting the clock backwards forever if the population, unaware, votes the Bad and Ugly MMM into dictatorial power, and on the other hand that will guarantee the continuation of progress in liberty, with order and discipline with all human rights, if the population in all awareness, rates the Good Labour Party into democratic power.

Now that the fate of our country will be decided in a few months, more and more people from all over the country and from all walks of life are realising that the MMM — the Bad and

Ugly MMM — can only spell doom for all of us. Doom for ourselves. Doom for our children and our children's children. Doom for Mauritius. The bayonet will replace the ballot box. Our prisons will be filled with innocent people whose only crime will be to beg to differ. Our Police Force, as is classic in many other countries where a marxist — leninist dictatorship has either slipped into power against the better judgement of the population or acquired power by force or other unconstitutional means — yes, our Police Force will be manned and diverted by foreign communists' henchmen who will not hesitate a second to dispose of us as of animals. But cherishing — that is the word. All these ugly acts will take place and will be perpetrated under an MMM regime. Indeed, with the Bad and Ugly MMM in power, farewell to Free-

dom. Farewell to peace. Farewell to order. Farewell to freedom of conscience. Farewell to initiative. Farewell to freedom of speech and writing. Farewell to life and living. Farewell to Beauty.

A thing of Beauty is a joy for ever, said the poet.

The Labour Party is Beauty. Beauty is Truth, said the same poet, and Truth is Beauty. The Labour Party is Truth. The Labour Party is good Goodness. Our champion. Our protector. Our future.

When the time to choose comes, let us all, like one man, one voice, one heart, vote the Labour Party into power and keep the Bad and Ugly MMM Wolf away at arms length.

Forward therefore with Labour Party, our country's and our own hope!

HINDUS URGED TO UNITE FOR POLITICAL POWER

Port Louis THE NATION in English 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Deenesh Hanuman: "Hindus, You Are Killing Yourselves"]

[Text] Let us frankly call a spade a spade. Without hypocrisy. Without false pretence. Without fear. At heart and in privacy no one likes the Hindus in this country. Worst still, Hindus do not like Hindus. They are their own worst enemy. Especially in the political field. They are dividing and they are encouraged, by non Hindus, to divide themselves horizontally and vertically at the approach of the elections. So that they weaken themselves into various minority groups and lose their impact as the majority community.

The eye-opening examples of Fiji, Surinam, Guyana couple with examples like the cruel expulsion of Asians from Idi Amin's Uganda, seem to leave them unconcerned, impassive and insensitive. We have heard of the country where the Hindus formed a common front for elections, won these, obtained power but lost it quickly because they could not agree who should be the Prime Minister. In that country today Hindus cannot own land. They have to rent it. Instead of retaining their influence as majority community, they are merely various minority linguistic and/or caste groups, suffering tremendous hardships and all kinds of humiliation. They have bartered away their fate, their future, and that of their children. Will the Hindus of Mauritius ever learn? Will they allow power to slip between their fingers for good? And live to regret it till the day they die and even beyond death and the confines of this world?

Who has given the Hindus dignity, pride, and power in this country? The answer must be the sons of coolies, their forefathers who, with sweat and tears, had never abandoned their struggle to give them a better future. Have the Hindus forgotten the whips and scorn of those hard times? The answer indeed must be the sons of coolies who, with the assistance of non-Hindus, who were genuine humanitarians, launched the Labour Party, to champion their cause, because they suffered most, as well as the cause of the down-trodden.

Hindus, your concrete houses, your cars, your firm, your business, your self-confidence, your poise, your happiness, your success, you owe all this basically to your coolie forefathers. Had they been still alive they would have been ashamed of your internecine bickerings. They would have died for sadness that all their

efforts, all their sacrifices have only resulted in creating superficial Hindus, Hindus by name but not in spirit, not in love, not at heart. Not brothers-brothers. But enemies. Competitors. Adversaries.

I said no one likes the Hindus in this country. That is perfectly understandable. But what is objectionable is that in a race, Hindus are not members of the same team but want to trip the Hindu in front so as to reach the finishing line first, not realising that they will kill and finish themselves out of the race, and give victory on a silver plate to the others. And this is going to be the last race for them. The very last race. They will only, in future, be passive on-lookers. And their children, and their children's children will curse them for ever.

Dirty linen must be washed within and not exposed to the happy gaze and satisfaction of non-Hindus. Differences--which are merely petty--and that Hindu-killing green-eyed monster jealously, nay, envy should be cast aside. The Hindus must unite their efforts behind the Labour Party to obtain a thrashing victory against opponents and enemies who will use innocent and non-well-briefed Hindus to achieve power and then drop them like a sack of potatoes with a rope round their necks.

Why have Ramphul, Moorba, Coonjan, Venkatasamy, Jundoosinhg and so many other Hindus left the MMM? Why, indeed? Because they have realised in time and particularly the threat to the Hindus in this country.

The Hindus are basically a community of love, tolerance, with strong belief in peaceful co-existence and active collaboration. But tolerance should first be exercised within the community itself. Tolerance of little and insignificant differences which really, one man-made and artificial. Charity should begin at home.

Character — assassination of Hindus by Hindus must cease forthwith. Mud-slinging done away with. There are forums where Hindus can fight out their petty differences. But not the political forum. Fighting Hindus by Hindus in politics is equated with self inflicted wounds, and political suicide for the community.

Will the Hindus shake themselves up and be one voice or have they decided that they prefer bondage and servitude to seeing Hindus like themselves retaining political power together with other Mauritian brothers and sisters with the Labour Party?

From coolie to political power and from political power to bondage??? That is what Hindus want? Perhaps this is what they deserve if they persist in dividing, weakening and killing themselves.

CSO: 4700/758

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE ON SUSLOV DEATH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent a message of condolence to Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for the unexpected death of Mikhail Suslov, distinguished leading figure of the people of the Soviet Union and of the international communist movement.

With the same motive, the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly also sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a message of sympathy.

We herewith reproduce the text of the message of condolence sent by President Samora Machel to Chairman Leonid Brezhnev:

"It was with profound sadness that we learned of the death of Comrade Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and distinguished figure of the international communist movement.

"His theoretical and practical precepts for the enrichment of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and for the development of the international communist movement will endure as the patrimony of all progressive humankind.

"By his example of revolutionary dedication to the cause of the progress and happiness of the Soviet people and of the peoples of the entire world, Comrade Mikhail Suslov will serve as a source of inspiration for our people, for the Mozambican communists.

"**It is** with profound respect for the exemplary communist personality of Comrade Mikhail Suslov that we present to you, dear comrade, and--through your person--to the Central Committee of the CPSU our profound condolences.

"We ask that you convey to the members of his family our deepest sympathy.

"Communist greetings.

"Our highest esteem."

## The Other Message

The message of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly to the Central Committee of the CPSU and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is as follows:

"It was with the deepest sorrow that we learned of the death of Comrade Mikhail Suslov, member of the BP [Politburo] of the CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU, secretary of the CC of the CPSU and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"Comrade Mikhail Suslov was a great and an important communist and internationalist militant, an indefatigable combatant of the world revolution, a distinguished Soviet leader, a vanguard personality of the international revolutionary movement, and an eminent theoretician who by his life and work enriched the science of Marxism-Leninism. His death was a loss for the entire communist movement, for all revolutionary and progressive forces. In particular, we shall remember him as a faithful friend of the Mozambican people, of the FRELIMO Party and of our socialist revolution.

"The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly send--in the name of the people, the workers and the communists of Mozambique--the sincerest condolences to the Central Committee of the CPSU; to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; and to the Soviet people, workers and communists. In particular, we share the sorrow of the family of our dear departed comrade.

"The life and work of the veteran party member and distinguished leader Mikhail Suslov will continue to inspire and mold the new revolutionary generations!

"The struggle continues!

"Socialism shall triumph!

"The revolution shall be victorious!"

10992  
CSO: 4742/201

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ROLE OF UNIFORM WAGE UNDER SOCIALISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] "In the society we are building--a society in which socialist ownership predominates--wages and salaries have a direct relationship to production. For this reason, the determination of a uniform wage policy throughout the nation is basic to the construction of the socialist society." This statement was made several days ago to our reporter by Jose Nascimento, National Director of the Labor and Wage Organization.

Jose Nascimento began by declaring that this matter has not been duly publicized and clarified. "For this reason," he said, "we find in some cases an inadequate understanding of the role of wages in our society. They are called by the same name as in a capitalist society but do not mean the same thing."

Of all the wealth produced by the nation each year, a part is withdrawn for replacement of raw materials, fuel, pesticides, fertilizers and everything else that is used up annually.

The remainder is distributed both for consumption and for accumulation, for it is not enough merely to replace that which is consumed. It is necessary that our economy develop; it is necessary to make investments, to build more factories, to cultivate more plots of land, build more schools and hospitals, and so forth.

A part of this capital is also destined for use in coping with possible natural calamities such as droughts, floods and fires and also enemy sabotage.

"The part that is destined for consumption," he added, "has its own method of distribution, basically in the form of wages but not entirely so. All expenditures relating to education, health, social security for the workers, national defense and the national government itself require that funds be available."

Accordingly, wages operate precisely as a method of distribution of the wealth we produce yearly; they have a direct relationship to the production we accomplish and to the productivity of each worker and of Mozambican workers as a whole.

"This wage-production relationship therefore finds its direct and immediate explanation in what we have available every day in the market to purchase--the food products, clothing and other goods and services offered to the public."

For this reason, in order to solve all the socioeconomic problems of our nation it is absolutely necessary to increase production and productivity. This increase should not be limited to one or two production units but should extend to the entire country, from the factory, farm plot and mine to the government bureau or service: in short, to all those sites where there are one or more Mozambican workers. "An enterprise is a cell of our economy," Jose Nascimento said.

In his address during the opening session of the Seminar on Publication of the Provisions and Methodologies of the Labor and Wage Organization, Antonio Neves, secretary of state for labor, declared in this connection:

"The solution to our problems with respect to wages is to be found in our economic and social units. In other words, the solution is to be found in increased production and productivity and in an overall decrease in the costs of production and services. It is here that we will find the guarantee of a progressive improvement in the standard of living together with an increasing satisfaction of the needs of our entire population."

10992  
CSO: 4742/201

PARTY'S MAIN TASK IS TO STRENGTHEN CELLS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Report on interview with Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo by Voz da FRELIMO; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "The principal task of the party, as far as its internal organization is concerned, is to guarantee the correct functioning of the cells." This was the statement made by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo in an interview granted to the organs of information of the FRELIMO Party. Major General Rebelo is a member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary for ideological work of the Central Committee. He also said that within the scope of state leadership and leadership of the democratic mass organizations the central task of the party is to mobilize the workers for the successful completion of the 1982 Central State Plan.

"The cells are an indicator of the party's vitality. They are the thermometer that indicates to us the degree of dynamism and the degree of the party's penetration into the spirit of the masses," Jorge Rebelo said in the same interview. He added that it is becoming necessary this year to correct the errors observed in the functioning of the cells, since "the essential part of the party's tasks is done at the grassroots level."

The party leader also referred to the priority to be given this year to applying principles of planning and control in party work, saying: "It is necessary to create a habit of defining tasks concretely, indicating responsibility for each task, defining the time frame and establishing a control system to ensure that what has been planned will really be carried out. And in case it is not carried out, that the responsible party be penalized."

Pointing out other priorities that were defined by the governing organizations of the party for this year, Jorge Rebelo said that the offensive to correct erroneous work styles and methods will be continued inside the party. "In 1982, we shall continue to fight against bureaucratization, arrogance, domination and authoritarianism wherever and whenever they show themselves within the party," he declared, adding that those deviations keep the party from knowing the feelings of the masses and for that reason interfere with its correctly exercising its role as leader.

In the area of directing the state, education was indicated as a priority area and, in particular, activities related to implementing the national education system. As for the democratic mass organizations, the party will devote most of its attention to the Mozambique Youth Organization since, as Jorge Rebelo observed, in spite of some gains "it is far from being the organization of all our young people."

In the same interview, the secretary for ideological work of the Central Committee further pointed out some of the specific tasks which will be developed in the area of ideological work, in the direction of making concrete the great objectives defined by the party for this year.

12,116  
CSO: 4742/197

USE OF MOROCCAN BASES BY U.S. DECRIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by E. Hipolito: "New Threats to Peace"]

[Text] The spurious alliance between exploiters has taken on new proportions with permission given to the military leaders in Washington to use Moroccan airports. Whenever Washington decides that its interests are threatened, it will have sufficient reason to use these airlifts of more than 100,000 men constituting the Rapid Deployment Force. In a decision aimed at postponing inevitable defeat--there is no doubt as to the victory of the POLISARIO [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro]--Rabat subjected itself to the role of aircraft carrier in Africa.

The offensive by the Reagan administration is very much in line with the capitalist ideology which has its most advanced form in imperialism. As a political expression, it cannot refrain from the use of force in order to impose itself. An example of the warlike spirit that has taken over in Washington may be found in some decisions adopted recently.

Production of chemical weapons has resumed after an interval of 13 years. In a letter addressed to the Congress, the President of the United States communicated that the resumption of the manufacture of chemical weapons which attack the nervous system "is essential for national interests." This year alone, the budget calls for an investment of \$705 million for these plans.

On the other hand, attempts at invasion against other countries are continuing. At the end of January, 12,000 men participated in maneuvers under the heading of liberation of American diplomats serving anywhere in the world. In addition to a large number of military personnel, these exercises involved no less than 16 warships.

A reactionary regime does not establish a relationship of injustice only toward people under its rule. It seeks to extend it to other areas. It is therefore a threat to a very much larger area than the area in which it is located. This danger comes from a completely mistaken view of the world which has been turned into government policy. In its inglorious struggle to annex the Sahara, the Moroccan colonialists employ all means, even those which certainly will threaten the peace of the world.

GDR GIFT ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 pp 7-8

[Text] Materials and manufactured goods, such as footwear, different kinds of clothing, infant food, puddings, etc., valued at more than 500 million meticals, comprise a gift of solidarity from the people of the German Democratic Republic which was delivered last Monday in Maputo.

A large part of this gift was brought from the GDR to Mozambique on the ship "Arendsee," which docked in the port of Maputo last Sunday. Another part of the same donation had arrived in Maputo in November on a special flight of a GDR airplane.

"Facing the demands resulting from the imperialists' confrontation policy and from world market conditions, the economic situation is rather complicated and very tense in our country too," said the GDR ambassador to Mozambique in a speech during the ceremony of delivering the donation. He added:

"However, I can declare here that our country and our people, in spite of that and particularly during these weeks, are exerting all their efforts to giving solidarity aid to the Mozambican people. (...)"

Jacinto Veloso, a member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and security minister, who represented the Mozambican party and government at the delivery ceremony, said that "the gift we have just received is a manifestation of solidarity on the part of the GDR workers and their leaders. We appreciate this gesture, especially at this moment when our enemies are committing aggression against us from South Africa."

Jacinto Veloso further spoke of the long friendship existing between the Mozambican and German peoples, which was born and cemented during the period of the national armed liberation struggle in Mozambique.

Health Ministry Also Benefits

Additionally, the German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee offered teaching material to the training centers of the Health Ministry and to the Medical School.

This material essentially consists of several sets of maps and anatomical models which will be distributed among the training centers of that institution.

The material was delivered by a representative of the GDR Embassy in Maputo. Dr Inusse Noormahomed, deputy national director of personnel training, was present. Dr Joaquim Cardoso, director of the Medical School, was also present.

12,116  
CSO: 4742/197

MOZAMBIQUE

SHORTCOMINGS STILL NOTED IN FOREIGN TRADE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 1

Commentary by Mario Ferro

[Text] During the last 3 months we have witnessed a gradual improvement in the activity of the foreign trade sector, as a result of the effort made not only by the cadres of this sector but by other cadres involved in trade operations with foreign countries.

In the opinion of competent cadres in the economic and social sectors, and in particular those production sectors that are dependent on foreign supply sources for raw materials used in the production process, many obstacles that had rendered the system outmoded and anachronistic have been removed.

The reorganization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the enterprises and agencies of that sector, the creation of new enterprises, the entry into effect of the New System of Importation, the draft of the New System of Exportation, new methods of operation, and a different type of relations among all the concerned parties are aspects that have been cited as major improvements already recorded.

This does not in any way mean that everything is going smoothly, however. High officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of other entities and organizations are aware of the fact that much remains to be accomplished. The level of political and professional consciousness, the technical training of the cadres, the program for strengthening the quality of organization, a more dynamic and aggressive attitude on the part of government employees, a more detailed search for foreign markets, and a search for customers from whom we can obtain higher prices for our products are aspects of particular importance.

Last year the People's Republic of Mozambique fell approximately 40 percent short of the total goal set by the PEC [Central State Plan] for exports--an amount which we may explain is enough to buy about 5,000 large buses. As Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe said, although some progress was made we are still witnessing some dismal situations, such as: high quality lumber for export rotting on railway platforms and on wharves; coal, extracted from the mines, stored at Moatize for lack of freight cars to transport it; large "stocks" of cashew nuts ready for export; tea piled up in the factories, declining in quality for lack of packaging materials; sugar which has not been shipped for lack of freight cars; and cotton which has not been delivered and shipped within the stipulated time limits.

It is a great responsibility. The export targets planned for 1982 must be fulfilled. This is a requirement that must be met by the foreign trade sector and by the entire governmental apparatus, bearing in mind always the important role played in the national economy by the sale of our products to foreign countries for more favorable prices with the assurance of improved quality in our export products.

10992  
CSO: 4742/201

COOPERATION PROGRAM IN MINING PLANNED WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] An extensive cooperation program in the geological and mining sector has been agreed on between our country and Portugal. Among the activities called for in the program, which will be put into operation during the first half of 1982, are support by Portugal for the training of Mozambican cadres and the exploitation of ornamental stone in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Agreement on the program was the culmination of talks held last week between a delegation from Portugal's Geology and Mines Department and the RPM's organizations in that field. This information was provided to our reporters by Rui Santos Garcia, our country's national director of geology.

It was possible during the talks to request the technical documentation that is known to exist in Portugal concerning the work done in Mozambique in this area.

The agenda for the talks included matters relative to cartography, mineral exploration, topical geological research, mining operations, and vocational training.

Other Aspects

It was decided that Portugal would send specialized delegations to our country to work on various projects. The Portuguese delegation also promised to send technicians and to try to stimulate interest among private specialized companies in developing practical activities in this field in our country.

In the field of geological mapmaking, it was agreed that a technician specializing in marine geology would come here in preparation for the first attempt to map the geology of the continental shelf.

A Portuguese mission will also come here to discuss with Mozambican authorities a geochronological survey for dating rocks. Mozambique also requested support in exploring for copper.

Cooperation

Also according to statements by Rui Santos Garcia, Portugal will provide advisory support in many areas of geology.

One area scheduled to receive special attention is that of ornamental stone, for which there is considerable use domestically in the country's civil construction industry. Development of the exploitation of that stone--which includes marble, for example--will make its exportation possible.

In this field, the Portuguese Government will do everything possible to send specialized businessmen to discuss its exploitation.

The national director of geology and mines added: "Here in our country, we have many varieties of fine granite, and we think we can begin exploiting it soon."

It is anticipated that the Portuguese Speleology Company will provide support in investigating our caves and guano caves.

#### Vocational Training

In the field of vocational training, the Portuguese Government has made 19 scholarships available for cadres from the RPM's National Directorate of Geology and Mines. According to Rui Santos Garcia, the first trainees are to leave at the end of February or the beginning of March for training in Portugal.

The courses to be made available to the Mozambican cadres will last from 3 months to 1 year.

It is also expected that Mozambican technicians will go to Portugal to exchange experiences.

The head of the Portuguese delegation, Alcides Pereira, director general of geology and mines in Portugal, has already returned to Lisbon. Part of the delegation is still in Maputo and is currently discussing details concerning the implementation of this program with a Mozambican delegation.

11798  
CSO: 4742/203

MOZAMBIQUE

PROFITEERING MUST NOT BE SEEN AS 'NECESSARY EVIL'

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 590, 31 Jan 82 pp 14-15

[Excerpt] Profiteering--a social plague detested by the overwhelming majority of those whose only income is their wages--"is a necessary evil" in the view of the so-called "big family," or in other words the emergent Mozambican petty bourgeoisie. What the dishonest merchants, hoarders and speculators want is quick and easy profits.

When--in mid-morning on Saturday 5 December of last year--300 police personnel, some in uniform and others in plain clothes, moved in and arrested more than 200 individuals who in the Maputo flatlands had been selling illegally, on a speculative basis, various kinds of articles and products that are not available on the legal market, the first impression to be gained was that it was merely a police operation which attracted attention only because of its spectacular nature.

However, the reports of more arrests that were published in the days that followed, together with the massive and voluntary support by the population for the prosecution of the profiteers, dispelled that idea and imparted to the movement which this action had generated a genuine popular cast, and this people's campaign spread from Maputo to other parts of the country.

When those who saw their interests threatened had appraised the seriousness of the situation, the reaction was not long in coming. The profiteers and speculators are changing their methods with a view to continuing their criminal behavior without falling into the police net, while they simultaneously attempt to pervert public opinion so that it will disparage the effects which the antiprofiteer campaign is trying to achieve.

Nothing Will Come of It?

"Nothing will come of it. So long as there is a food shortage, profiteering will continue," say some, while others--seemingly more rational--add their comment:

"It's a mistake. You shouldn't combat profiteering--which is a social and economic evil--with police measures. The profiteers will survive, continually perfecting their methods."

To this, others add--commenting on the campaign now being carried out--that "profiteering is a necessary evil." This is the view of the so-called "big family": that is to say, of the emergent Mozambican petty bourgeoisie that is beginning to gain access to the ranks of small business.

Zacarias Eugenio Manjate, of Maputo, wrote us in this regard that "profiteering is steadily growing because we are making it strong and profitable; not," he explained, "because we want to but because they--the profiteers--are selling what isn't available and what we need."

"With the New Supply System," he continued, "a good organization was achieved. Any-one can now buy certain products that they could never find before. The problem is that they only sell a small quantity of these products, and if someone runs out of food before the end of the month he has no alternative other than to resort to the profiteers."

It is obvious that this reader is confused. He does not realize that the products offered for sale on the black market are mostly stolen goods which--if it were not for these thefts--would increase the quantities apportioned.

#### Profiteering and Counterrevolution

"Profiteering is a necessary evil," say those who have other ways (which are often questionable) of strengthening their family budget and can therefore buy on the black market.

The overwhelming majority of those whose only income is their wages are unable to buy a loaf of bread at 10 or 15 MT [meticals], a kilogram of fish at 300 or 700 MT's, or toothpaste at 800 or 1,000 MT's. It is their view (contrary to the view of the "big family" that profiteering is a necessary evil) that this practice is criminal, and they welcome the campaign now under way.

The attempt to make the consumer believe that profiteering is an alternative to the shortage of food and other articles is designed to divert his attention away from the real problem so that he will not think of the imminent political dangers which this illegal market represents for both the short and the long term. For profiteering is definitely an enemy action, whether practiced consciously or unconsciously.

"This is why," the minister of home trade said recently, "the 'fight against profiteering' is an aspect of the class struggle taking place in our country. It (profiteering) is not dissociated from the counterrevolution."

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CSO: 4742/201

ANTI-PROFITEER CAMPAIGN IMPROVES FISH SUPPLIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Since the end of December 1981, when the operation against the black marketing of fish was launched, the Central Market has been supplied with an average of 10 tons of fish and crab daily. And Cesar Sitoi, one of the inspectors at that bazaar, told our reporters that fresh shrimp also appear once or twice a week.

While the fish caught in the sea used to be sold only through black market channels at highly exorbitant prices, they have now been coming into the Central Market every day since the launching of Operation "Neptune." That bazaar has been receiving fish and crab regularly and shrimp sporadically. Their routing is insured by the port organizations, which have an agreement with the fishermen operating out of the port zone.

Every morning at the Central Market, there is a flurry of activity that has now been going on since December of last year: people collect there and form organized lines.

Beginning at 0600 hours, the fresh fish are sold to customers, who never fail to appear, at fair prices. Cesar Sitoi, a young inspector who has held his job only since 28 December 1981, told us: "Everything is taking place normally, except on those rare occasions when first-quality fish appear, because then everyone wants some, regardless of cost. At those times there is a little jostling and disorganization, but we eventually get it under control."

According to Sitoi, the fish are all sold by 0800 or 0900 hours, and so are the crabs, which are also supplied to the market by fishermen who cooperate with the port authorities.

Cesar Sitoi told us later that shrimp have been coming in in very limited quantities (from 20 to 60 kilograms at a time) and very irregularly. He added: "And even then, the shrimp we receive are only average in size and often very small."

11798  
CSO: 4742/203

## REPAIRS NEEDED FOR BEIRA ELECTRICITY NETWORK

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] The only solution for the serious problems that are becoming increasingly acute in the low voltage network in the city of Beira would be to change the 243.6 km of wires now above ground to underground wiring. This was told to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by Engineer Carlos Schwalbach, operations manager of the Mozambican Electric Enterprise, in the capital of Sofala.

Our interviewee especially stressed the fact that this solution would represent considerable expense, from the economic point of view, and very large financial, technological and human resources which the country does not have at this time.

The increasingly acute problems in the low voltage network are closely connected to the present city plan for planting trees along the boulevards; this has had various consequences, among them occasional short circuits.

Public lighting is further affected by tree branches, especially when they hit the lines during strong winds and cause the wires to cross.

The need to cut certain tree branches which often touch the wires has been reported to the city executive council, which has not replied in any practical way to requests in this connection.

The alternative solutions adopted by the Mozambican Electric Enterprise, consisting in its intervention in cases of emergency, go against the regulations of the executive council.

### High Cost of Repairs

According to Engineer Carlos Schwalbach, special attention has been given to the low voltage network because it is precisely this network that guarantees public lighting and the energy supply to consumers.

Investments made for that network, its maintenance and conservation, as well as its repairs, result in high costs.

This is because the network is constantly subjected to the effects of maritime corrosion and inherent climatic conditions which, in the end, seriously affect the network.

On the other hand, according to Schwalbach, at this time there is no specialized equipment to do the maintenance work quickly and efficiently, nor are there vehicles equipped with hydraulic platforms to reach tree branches.

## MULTICOUNTRY TRAINING IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jan 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Artur Ricardo]

[Excerpts] Larger investments, valued at 38,552 contos--7,000 of them in foreign currency--are now being made by the state firm MECANAGRO to create conditions for technical-professional training of its workers. At present, the attention of this firm, which is responsible for servicing by technicians of diverse agricultural equipment in the country, is centered on conducting two courses: training employees handling parts (third-level clerks) and personnel and quality supervisors to organize and control the quantity and quality of the work in agricultural areas.

According to information obtained by our reporter from Antonio Fernando Horta, chief of the Human Resources Department of MECANAGRO, these courses are considered priority in the firm because the first one is aimed at overcoming the enormous difficulties now faced by this institution, because of the lack of specialized personnel able to efficiently perform the work connected with spare parts.

Speaking of this course of training counter clerks, Antonio Horta said that a complete program is now being prepared. Later it will be submitted for the consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture, which has jurisdiction over the MECANAGRO. In addition to approving the proposal, this ministry will contract other firms supervised by it, to send people to take this course.

### Counselors and Students

Continuing on the subject, Horta said that the participation of people from all departments of this firm is already assured. Each provincial representation will send two workers.

Parts experts (one from Finland, two Portuguese and two Mozambicans) are at this time the counselors guaranteed for this job. A detail still being debated is the place where the course will be held, because it is planned that it would permit the counselors to lecture and at the same time continue their duties in their respective service posts.

The course will last at least 1 year. In the first 6 months the students will take theoretical classes in which they will work with a parts catalogue, register

the sales prices on the respective cards, classify the accessories on the shelves, learn the mechanism of receiving the merchandise, and so on. This will be followed by the practical portion in which they will work in the parts and spare parts warehouse itself.

#### Help From the GDR and Italy

Antonio Horta also told us that a professional training school is now being set up in Maputo. This center will work in the installation of the old heavy machinery park of MECANAGRO in Matota. The work of adapting the building will cost 10,000 contos, of which 7,000 will be financed by the firm FORSTCHRITT (of the GDR) and Italy, in line with the agreement of the protocol of cooperation with Mozambique signed in May 1981.

This school has a capacity for 90 boarding students. It will give courses in operation of power saws, auto-electricity and agricultural implements mechanics at the basic, elementary and specialized levels. The students will be selected in MECANAGRO departments and among other users of agricultural machinery.

"Once the FORSTCHRITT experts complete the installation of their teaching, pedagogical, office and other equipment, it is hoped that some time in January we shall begin to give the course of auto mechanics in which 20 persons will participate," said Antonio Horta.

In addition, Italian equipment and experts and instructors are expected to arrive. It is known that for 1982 the training of 382 workers in various courses is envisaged. Some 2,906 will be specialized and retrained, including tractor mechanics who need new knowledge because of new makes of tractors that have appeared.

#### Apprenticeship Abroad

Regarding this subject Antonio Horta said that "at this time we have workers who are being trained abroad. Fifteen are in Cuba taking a course in agricultural mechanization. They will be the first experts of the firm, on the basic level. They will leave on 21 December and are the persons who have completed the sixth grade, but who have some experience of work in the countryside."

Another group of six persons has been in the GDR for 1 year, attending a middle-level course of equipment reconditioning. They are to remain in that socialist country 2 more years and have completed nine grades of technical education.

It is hoped that 30 workers, in groups of 10, will go to Italy in January, March and May to acquire knowledge about handling of machinery, technical assistance and maintenance and repair of equipment. All personnel is sent by the MECANAGRO through the cooperation program between the Ministry of Agriculture and the countries mentioned above (Cuba, the GDR and Italy).

#### Specialists for Soviet Equipment

According to Horta, MECANAGRO has signed an agreement with TRAKTOROEKSPORT of the Soviet Union envisaging the installation of training centers for Mozambican

workers. This will permit better technical assistance to all agricultural machinery coming from the USSR.

These centers will go into operation in mid-1982. They will be set up in Xai-Xai and Nampula, areas considered to have the largest concentration of Soviet equipment. Nothing has yet been done. MECANAGRO sent the order to TRAKTOROEKSPORT and the latter agreed. Therefore, what is lacking is implementing the protocol. It is also known that the Soviet enterprise will furnish all the necessary material for the installation and operation of these centers.

In turn, the Mozambican firm will be responsible for constructing the buildings and installing the various furnishings. The center in Xai-Xai will train persons in the southern and central areas of the country, while the Nampula center will serve the entire northern part of Mozambique.

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MOZAMBIQUE

POPULATION SEEN RECEPTIVE TO COMMUNAL VILLAGES IDEA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by A. Naroromele: "People Receptive to Communal Villages"]

[Text] The people in the various districts of the Province of Maputo proved to be very receptive to the construction of communal villages throughout 1981, a year during which more than 16 rural communities sprang up, NOTICIAS was told by Antonio Tuzine, chairman of the Provincial Commission for Communal Villages. According to him, the peasants in most cases took the initiative in building the villages without waiting for the action program under the province's territorial plan.

In an interview given yesterday to our reporter, the chairman of the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages revealed that the territorial plan included a program for the establishment of 17 new communities, distributed over seven districts in the province.

He noted that, to do this job, his sector had to struggle with serious shortages in terms of manpower and material. Throughout 1981, he added, the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages worked with only one topographer. Since he was the only one, he confined his activities to the district of Matutuine where the demarcation of fields for the population who had left the special hunting preserve of Maputo was an urgent priority matter.

The past and current problems connected with the process of evacuating the peasants from this last-mentioned zone also took up most of the attention and effort of agencies connected with this sector.

The interviewee revealed that this was not an obstacle to the population in other districts. According to him, there were cases when in one district alone the farmers started construction of a number of communal villages larger than planned in the program for that zone.

"On the other hand, in other districts, either no work was done or the number of communities built did not reach the target," he said.

Antonio Tuzine described the population throughout the province as "highly receptive to the movement of building the communal villages." But he noted the probability that technical errors might be detected in the future especially in Marracuene, Moamba, Magude, Boane, and Namaacha, where the peasants built without the help of the topographer last year.

### Poor Response Capacity

According to our interviewee, the slow process of building the communal villages in the Province of Maputo is not due to the influence of the ideas of some individuals according to whom "this movement still has a long way to go."

"Nor could one simply blame this slow progress on the migratory characteristics of the peasants in the province," he added.

Antonio Tuzine said that the basic problem has to do with the poor capacity of responding to the enthusiasm of the people on the part of not only the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages but also an entire group of agencies on various levels which are involved in this process.

According to him, there is a conflict between the fact that the Province of Maputo benefits from many state farms and various other rural development projects, on the one hand, and the slow development of the construction of communal villages in the area.

The chairman of the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages ties this situation in with the great agricultural cooperative movement throughout the district of Maputo. "Both of these factors become very helpful in organizing the peasants in communal villages. What we do not have is a response in manpower and material terms," he concluded.

### Program for 1982

In addition to the need for continuing the work of building the rural communities, begun last year, the action program for 1982 recommends the completion of the removal of the population from the special hunting preserve of Maputo.

Antonio Tuzine said that 18 new communal villages will have to be built throughout the province. The accomplishment of these tasks will enable the Province of Maputo to have 55 rural communities by the end of this year, considering the existence of 21 earlier ones which, in 1981, were added to the 16 started in various districts.

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CSO: 4742/213

## MOZAMBIQUE

### DETAILS ON FLOATING DOCK INSTALLATION PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] The work of preparing the site for the installation, in the port of Maputo, of the floating dock purchased by Mozambique from the Soviet Union will be done by the dredge "Rovuma", it was disclosed yesterday by EMODRAGA EE general manager Conde de Libantha Fernandez.

According to Conde de Libantha Fernandez, more than 217,300 cubic meters of dirt have already been moved as of last Wednesday; he added that sand is also being delivered to the caissons which will be used as supports to secure the floating dock.

The dredging of the bed for the floating dock, the oil pier, in Matola, and the coal pier of the port of Maputo, as well as maintenance on the Polana Canal, which provides access from buoy 17 to buoy 14 in the port of Maputo were some of the tasks completed ahead of deadlines by the dredge "Rovuma," the EMODRAGA EE general manager added.

The general manager of the Mozambican Dredging Enterprise explained also that the dredge "Rovuma" supplied sand for the caissons to be used in securing the floating dock and for the maintenance of the Polana Canal.

Fernandez also said that the large volume of work done by the crew of the vessel made it possible to accomplish these tasks without the initially anticipated trouble.

#### Floating Dock

The floating dock can repair fishing vessels and coastal vessels and was purchased by the People's Republic of Mozambique from the Soviet Union for 450 million meticals. It will be installed in the zone of Matola.

The floating dock is 116 meters long and 30 meters wide, with a total weight of 2,500 tons. It is equipped with a workshop vessel, 67.5 meters long and 13.4 meters beam, weighing 1,360 tons. The boat can do repair work on the open sea, especially in electronics, locksmithing, carpentry, and boilers for any kind of ship that may be damaged.

The unit left the Soviet port of Klaipeda, in the Baltic, heading for the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Suez Canal.

From the Suez Canal it sailed through the Red Sea, heading toward the Indian Ocean, and then sailing on to the port of Maputo.

#### The Dredge "Rovuma"

The dredge "Rovuma" was built in September 1964 by the construction company called "Industrieel Handels Combinatie Holande" with a total weight of 1,745.83 tons, a length of 77.750 meters, a width of 13.400 meters, and a crew of 27.

According to the explanation given by the general manager of EMODRAGA, the vessel has a capacity of 15 tons of water, 4 tons of lubricating oil, and 116 tons of fuel; it has a total cargo capacity of 2,800 tons. The dredge can sail at a cruising speed of 12 knots.

The dredge "Rovuma" is equipped with a dredging pump motor of 960 horsepower, plus a workshop, a tool section, a lubricating pump, and two 200-kilowatt generators.

During the visit to the engineroom, we were also told that this unit is equipped with a hydraulic system, air conditioning, cooling pump, ventilation controls for the engineroom, permitting good combustion in the engines.

The dredge "Rovuma" also has a public address [intercom] system, recreation rooms, and other facilities permitting better crew accommodations.

Our reporter briefly talked to some of the crew members of the vessel, such as Antonio Filipe, the master of the dredge "Rovuma," who said: "I have had experience on the ocean since I came of age. I took a course given by the directorate of ports and we learned how to maneuver ships and how to operate the dredge; I have now been assigned as master and I am responsible for supervising the entire crew."

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## BRIEFS

BELGIAN RAILROAD ASSESSMENT DELEGATION--With the goal of analyzing the projected double tracking of the Beira-Dondo section and the installation of signals on the Limpopo line, a delegation of the SNCB [Belgian National Railways] has recently been in Maputo and Beira. During its stay in our country the SNCB delegation held conversations with the Ministry of Ports and Land Transport and with the directorates of the central and southern railroads. Double tracking the Beira-Dondo section falls within the scope of the SATCC [Transport Commission for Southern Africa] inasmuch as it will improve all access routes to the important railway-port complexes. Belgium is one of the countries which have always been ready to finance SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] projects. In this way, the visit of railway officials to our country was aimed at studying the conditions under which the project should be carried out, after which a report will be prepared for presentation to the Belgian Government on ways to finance it. Financing in itself is guaranteed. All that is lacking is a technical description of the project and how the investment will be controlled. [Text, [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Jan 82 p 8] 12,116

FRENCH, ITALIAN FORESTRY TRAINING--The first forest engineers trained at the Eduardo Mondlane University left Maputo today for France and Italy, where they will receive intensive training to enable them to perform the duties awaiting them in Mozambique better. Before their departure they spoke to our reporters. Adolfo Dinis Bila, Milagre Nuvunga, Lidia Artur, Teresa Alves, Abdul Adamo and Sergio Chitara, whose ages range between 20 and 24 years, are young people with a common background. They all attended the introductory course and, after 2 years of agronomy, they all chose forest engineering and have now finished that course. They were enthusiastic at the possibility of traveling to Paris and Florence as in that way they will have the possibility of improving the practical and theoretical knowledge they gained during their training. In France they will visit some companies that work in Mozambique and forest research institutions, especially those in forest technology. At the University of Florence, to which they have received scholarships, they will spend a month taking an intensive course in that specialty. In a conversation the six foresters asked us to convey their thanks to the following companies: Mozambique Electricity, Interquimica, Boror Comercial, Manica Mozambique, Socimo, Mogas, Mademo, Emofauna, Correios de Mozambique, Emose, National Seed Company and the university's peanut project for the financial support they have given to make their trip possible. They sent special thanks to LAM [Mozambique Air Lines], which donated their tickets. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 24 Jan 82 p 2] 12,116

NEW RIVER TRAFFIC PROBLEMS--Beira, 16 Jan--The barge which connected the two banks of the Pungoe River, 65 kilometers from Beira, in the area where enemy action destroyed the existing highway bridge 3 months ago, is out of commission. The floating bridge which alleviated pedestrian congestion on both sides has come apart. Big traffic problems are being felt again, according to what our reporters have been able to observe there. Public Works Ministry units, particularly the state enterprise Construtora Integral de Sofala, are now making new ramps on both banks to permit putting the jointed floating bridge back into operation. The separate parts of that floating bridge are now tied to the banks. The difficult situation now being experienced on the Pungoe was caused by the torrential rains that fell in this region and in areas near the course of the river. The force of the waters is extraordinarily great and huge islands of trees, grass, waterlilies and other plants come down the river to interfere with the work of reestablishing a free flow of traffic in the area of the bridge. The light pedestrian traffic now existing between the two banks is being handled by small motor-boats and rowboats, crewed by members of the forces of Defense and Security [ministries] and local residents. According to what we observed when vehicular traffic was proceeding normally via the barge, accidents have occurred there. Several vehicles have fallen into the river. Furthermore, the way the traffic was organized gave the users just cause for complaint. The present moment, we suggest, should be used to study new ways of handling the traffic to achieve more speed and efficiency in the crossing. [By Fernando Veloso] [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 p 2] 12,116

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IN MACHINERY--Skilled technicians from friendly countries were recently incorporated into the work force of the enterprise STEIA in Nampula, it was disclosed by Victor Miguel, representative of that enterprise. The purpose of bringing technicians to STEIA is basically to increase production and assist in the progressive training of the personnel of the enterprise. STEIA, located in Nampula, provides technical assistance for heavy machinery. It failed last year to fulfill its target, which was to repair a total of 40 machines. According to Miguel, the failure to fulfill the plan was due to a shortage of spare parts and qualified personnel. In addition to these factors, Miguel cited disciplinary problems on the part of some workers as one of the causes that resulted in nonimplementation of the plan. Five of the undisciplined workers were terminated last year. In addition to the advent of new technicians, the conditions have already been created that will enable the plan that has been established to be completely fulfilled this year, the STEIA spokesman declared with assurance. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 3] 10992

DPRK OFFICIAL ON PRIVATE VISIT--Vice President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol arrived in Maputo early this evening with a special message for President Samora Machel from the president of the DPRK, Kim Il-song. He was welcomed at Mavalane Airport by the minister of defense, Alberto Chipande, representing the Mozambican Government. Also present were members of the Korean Embassy in Mozambique. In a statement to the news media, Pak Song-chol said that he was convinced that his visit to Mozambique would contribute to the further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Mozambique and the DPRK. The visit by the Korean vice president is of a private nature and is expected to continue up to 24 February. [Text] [EA220042 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 82]

TRAINING ABROAD--A group of IFLOMA (Manica Forest Industries) workers will go to Zimbabwe in March to attend theoretical and practical professional training courses. Also in this field, another group of workers will go to train in Norway where they will acquire more experience in factories such as the future Msica complex. At the same time 18 workers will go to train in Portugal. Another group of eight is already in the Socialist Republic of Cuba for a period of 1 year, while two other IFLOMA workers are training in Beira, being trained in the use of power saws, and it is expected that another course will be given in Chimoio and at the sawmill of Penhalonga, in Manica. The students who will go to Portugal are recipients of a scholarship granted to seven persons on the basis of contacts a few months ago between Mozambique and that European country. The training program either abroad or at home covers in a general way the areas of manufacturing operations (making panels), power saw operations (forest) and machinery. Independently of this, specialists in training have been contracted for 4 months, but in the future the contracts will be extended to at least 1 year. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 3] 11635

MEETING ON HUNGER--The hunger caused by the prolonged drought that is devastating vast regions of the country was the subject of a meeting in Nampula on Thursday afternoon. During the meeting, Minister Aranda da Silva heard reports by district administrators from that province and Cabo Delgado Province. The drought, which has been doing serious damage throughout East Africa, has devastated this country's northern coast in particular, but is making itself felt in seven provinces. Acting in his capacity as deputy chairman of the Coordinating Council for Preventing and Combating Natural Calamities, Aranda da Silva heard reports by the district and provincial authorities of Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces permitting him to evaluate the seriousness of the situation. At the close of the meeting, a number of guidelines were laid down with a view to minimizing the seriousness of the drought's effects. Also present, in addition to district administrators from Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces, were provincial directors and the national head of the Ministry of Planning's Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Calamities, Antonio Sumbane. On Thursday and Friday, the minister of home trade visited districts affected by the drought to inspect the extent of the disaster. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 1] 11703

IRAQI DONATION TO OJM--President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has made a donation of \$10,000 (about 360 contos) to the OJM (Mozambique Youth Organization). The donation was delivered by the Iraqi ambassador in Maputo to Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the OJM. According to a note to our office from the OJM National Secretariat, the ceremony for delivering the donation was held on the 21st of this month. The donation will help to rebuild the Youth Club in Maputo. The Iraqi ambassador in Maputo said that this support demonstrates the increasingly close friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Mozambique and Iraq. During the ceremony for delivering the donation, the diplomat also said: "The Iraqi people realize the great importance of young people to the development of society." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 1] 11798

SOVIET DIPLOMAT DEPARTS--Arkady Glukhov, minister counselor of the Soviet Union, who for several years has held diplomatic posts in Tanzania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Maputo yesterday to return to his country. Glukhov was part of the first group of diplomats from the USSR to arrive here to set up the Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of Mozambique after the proclamation of independence. The Soviet minister counselor arrived in Maputo from Dar es Salaam at the end of May 1975. At a reception held at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo last Wednesday and attended by Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs,

and Jose Luis Cabaco, its minister of information, Soviet Ambassador Valentin Vdovin presented Minister Counselor Glukhov with an honorable mention, calling him "a living monument to Mozambican-Soviet friendship." In statements to our reporters, the Soviet minister counselor praised the harmony of Mozambican-Soviet relations, emphasizing that the cooperation and friendship agreements signed between the two countries are a continuation of those that were signed during the armed struggle for national liberation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 8] 11798

SLOW RURAL SOCIALIZATION--Radio Mozambique in Beira announced yesterday that the process of rural socialization in Dondo District, Sofala, is rather slow because of the poor integration of the local population into communal villages. In this connection, Radio Mozambique added that only 422 families out of 63,000 inhabitants are now in rural communities, which means that nearly 30,000 inhabitants still live outside them. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Jan 82 p 2] 11635

SHRIMP EXPORTS--The 1981 Pescom Internacional plan for the export of shrimp was fulfilled 105 percent. By November, 2,115.3 tons had been exported; the plan called for 2,000 tons. In value shrimp exports brought 472,700 contos in foreign exchange to the country. According to a Radio Mozambique report in Beira, an increase in the volume of activities of the firm is expected, and exportation of 2,600 tons of shrimp is envisaged. It was reported that the main purchasers of shrimp from Pescom Internacional in 1981 were France, Spain, South Africa, Japan and Portugal, which absorbed 94 percent of the exports. Small amounts of shrimp were also exported to the United States, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 1] 11635

CSO: 4742/139

SOUTH AFRICAN ACCEPTANCE OF NAMIBIAN PLAN PUTS ONUS ON SWAPO

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Philippe Pons]

[Text] Sent to the countries belonging to the "contact group" on Namibia on 26 January, Pretoria's official response to the constitutional proposals advanced within the framework of the first phase of the settlement of the Namibian affair is positive. The South African Government was to announce it publicly at the Cape on Friday, 29 January, on the occasion of the opening of the parliamentary session. On the other hand, the negative reaction of the Namibian nationalist movement, which particularly rejects the election system chosen by negotiators, now causes a new delay in the process and makes it highly unlikely that the territory's independence will be proclaimed by the end of this year.

Cape--By accepting without restriction all the proposals issued by the contact group on behalf of the United Nations, South Africa has brought off one more important diplomatic victory. Henceforth, it will be able to say that it is not blocking the process by means of which the territory will gain independence, contrary to what SWAPO states. The South-West African People's Organization told countries belonging to the group (France, United States, Great Britain, Canada, FRG) on Monday that it rejects the double electoral system.

Quite rightly, it would appear, the movement headed by Sam Nujoma believes that the system, which provides that half of the future constituent assembly will be elected by proportional voting, while the other half will represent the districts, is unfavorable to it. "We have always demanded the application of the rule 'one man, one vote,'" the nationalists say. For SWAPO, the measure is not only difficult to explain to the Namibian black masses, illiterate for the most part, but it distinctly increases the chances of Windhoek's internal parties supported by Pretoria. The date chosen by the contact group for ending the first phase of the settlement (31 January) therefore has to be postponed again.

Everything will in fact depend on how election districts are drawn. SWAPO itself proposed some 100 districts in 1977. Given the demographic distribution of the territory and the ethnic factors on which some will not fail to take their stand, the reasoning of the foreign ministries seems to be sound. Was the nationalist movement "deliberately badly advised by the Soviets, who have no interest in furthering the establishment of peace in the region," as some in Cape claim, or does it still have a card up its sleeve that no one had thought of?

Subjected to pressure from the other four members of the contact group, the Americans have another problem on their hands. No one would dare to predict that Namibia will have its independence by the end of this year. Francois Mitterrand, who clearly referred to this deadline date -- whose postponement would cause France to think of withdrawing from the group of negotiators -- has reportedly accepted a now inevitable delay.

Naturally, the agreement of all parties to the first phase of the settlement does not constitute a precondition for commencement of the debate on the second phase. Moreover, in its official response, Pretoria states that it is willing to begin, since some of the preliminary work was done last month in London at the time of the "secret" American-South African meeting. More than the composition and powers that will go to the 750 "blue helmets" that will watch the territory during the interim period, the question of the "impartiality" of the United Nations, seriously questioned in Pretoria and Windhoek, remains at the center of the debate.

South Africa is demanding proof and guarantees that the contact group is trying to obtain. Realistic, certain South African diplomats privately admit that it is obviously impossible for the UN General Assembly to go back on the famous resolution that proclaimed SWAPO "the only authentic representative of the Namibian people." On the contrary, they add, the General Assembly could, during negotiations, abstain from taking up the matter and above all, from passing resolutions condemning Pretoria for its role in Namibia.

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CSO: 4719/540

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES, URANIUM SALES

PM221111 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 16 Feb 82 p 11

[Interview granted by Niger Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo to Muhammad al-Qahtani in Riyadh--date not given]

[Excerpts] Replying to my question on the connection between his visit to Saudi Arabia and the conference of Islamic foreign ministers which Niger is to host, His Excellency Mr Diallo said: Of course Niger is a member of the Islamic conference, and we are pleased that our country will be participating in the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in a few days' time. Islamic solidarity must certainly be confirmed. There are similarities between the Islamic countries, first from the aspect of religion and second from the aspect of culture and civilization.

Replying to a question about the development of relations between Saudi Arabia and Niger and about whether the benefits of such relations are confined to the two countries or include the Arab countries, the African countries and the Third World in general, the Niger foreign minister said: First, my talks have confirmed his majesty the king's interest in the drought that hit Niger in the seventies. The aid which Saudi Arabia gave to Niger was continuous, large, effective and also ideal. The two sister countries have common economic interests. Niger has potential agricultural resources and manpower will to work and produce. Just as the kingdom produces oil, Niger produces uranium--both desirable sources of energy in world markets. With regard to uranium, it is controlled by the producing countries' organization. But cooperation can be arranged not only between Niger and the producing countries but also with countries producing raw materials in that uranium has not yet been extracted. [Sentance as published] Similarly Niger has gold and phosphates as well as oil, all still to be extracted and indeed still to be evaluated to see if they exist in commercial quantities. But they certainly exist. As long as resources are available in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Niger, there will be an exchange of many things. There is much similarity between the two countries, for Niger too has large expanses of desert. There are also similarities in economic research and the development of resources.

When I asked him about Niger's attitude to the question of cooperation with the Arab countries and Israel's flirtation with the African continent and about how Niger can resist Zionist campaigns in this regard, he sat up straight and replied firmly.

[Diallo] Niger is a 100-percent Islamic country and therefore supports the Arab stand on the Middle East problem. This is due not only to solidarity between the Arab and African peoples but also to our belief that the Arab cause is a just cause. We believe that it is just that the Palestinian people should have a homeland and Israel has no right to occupation.

Arab-African solidarity must therefore be strengthened in order to achieve justice. It is natural that we should work with all our strength to develop and strengthen Arab-African solidarity through the Arab-African summit conference, which is to be preceded by a ministerial council a month or two from now in Dakar, Senegal. We believe that this would be a good opportunity for the Arab and African foreign ministers to reaffirm Arab-African-Islamic solidarity.

#### Between Planting Wheat and Uranium

We own the uranium and we sell it to Iraq, Libya, Pakistan and Kuwait in return for other essential materials such as crude oil and rice. This was what Niger Foreign Minister Daouda Diallo said when I asked him who owns the uranium in Niger and whether any of it was sold to Arab and Islamic countries. His excellency went on to discuss this subject by saying: Niger owns its minerals but does not have the technology or the necessary capital to extract the uranium. We therefore seek the help of foreign technology and capital. Several foreign establishments participate in this work. You find French, Japanese, Italians and Germans here. Shortly there will be capital from Kuwait and maybe other countries, such as the [Saudi] Kingdom participating in the extraction of uranium. In any case Niger is open to any country that can participate on the basis of mutual benefit while, of course, asserting Niger's sovereignty over its minerals and resources. This is our response to ill intentions with regard to the extraction of this material for the manufacture of bombs. Niger would have preferred, instead of uranium, to produce more wheat and cotton. In fact, capital has been invested in developing agriculture and doubling production. Therefore we are now faced with two choices: either we abandon the uranium and do not sell it and, consequently, we are unable to find the necessary capital for agriculture and so let the people die of starvation; or we sell the uranium, even if it is to Western countries, in order to find the capital for the country's development. We have opted for the second choice, namely to develop our country. But we have done so adhering to international law and custom. Niger has not sold uranium just to any country. This is in compliance with the controls imposed by the international organization. So we sell uranium to whoever is a buyer of uranium. We do not want it for the manufacture of bombs but for the development of our country.

#### Uranium for our Countries

I asked the Niger foreign minister about the meaning of his statement that uranium is sold to Arab countries. He said: Yes, it is true. What was published in the press about our selling to Arab countries such as Iraq, Libya and Pakistan is true; Libya gives us oil and Pakistan rice.

Speaking about investments in Niger, he said: We have other economic resources. Niger does not belong to the socialist or the capitalist camp. As I said, we have

our own heritage, traditions and will. However, if there is benefit to be gained from national or foreign capital, there should be no problem in cooperating with it, as long as this does not violate our laws and regulations. We also have an investment framework which guarantees the rights of national and foreign investors through laws and regulations.

CSO: 4704/10

COMMUNIQUE ON SEKOU TOURE VISIT

AB171032 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Communiqué issued in Niamey on 16 February at the end of an official visit by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure from 13 to 16 February--read by the Guinean Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr Abdoulaye Toure]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the party state of Guinea, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and supreme leader of the revolution, paid an official visit to Niger from 13 to 16 February in the company of Mrs Andree Toure and a large delegation. The Guinean head of state and the delegation accompanying him received a warm and brotherly welcome from His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, and Mrs Mintou Kountche as well as the Niger Government and people.

During his stay, the Guinean head of state went to Maradi. He visited the National Agronomical Research Center of Farna-Maradi, the Regional Training Center for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology at (Grimet) and the headquarters of the Niger River Basin Authority and met the local development society at the Oumar Ganda Cultural Center. These visits and meetings enabled the Guinean head of state to appreciate the scope of the mobilization of the Niger people, especially the youth, in the process of installation of the development society.

The Guinean head of state held talks with the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. During these talks, which took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and total frankness, the two heads of state examined bilateral issues as well as the situation in Africa and the world. They noted a convergence of views on all the problems discussed.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries and their desire to widen and strengthen them in all fields, especially in the political, economic, social, scientific and cultural spheres. In this connection, a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement were signed between the two

countries after the talks. With the view to promoting this cooperation, the two heads of state agreed to institute between their two countries a joint high commission of cooperation in several spheres. They also agreed to hold regular meetings on matters of common interest.

Concerning African issues, the two heads of state reiterated their attachment to the fundamental principles of the OAU charter, particularly those relating to the elimination of colonialism, the noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the peaceful settlement of conflicts. They agreed that the crisis situation prevailing in South Africa is likely to dangerously jeopardize the stability of the continent and cause prejudice to the consolidation of the independence of the African states, their economic and social development and the achievement of African unity.

Therefore they recalled the imperative need to preserve Africa from the power struggles and the expansionist and hegemonic designs which interfere with the sovereignty and the fundamental interests of the African states and peoples.

With regard to the situation in Western Sahara, the two heads of state expressed the hope of seeing a rapid evolution of the situation towards a just and fair solution in accordance with the resolutions and recommendations of the OAU. In this regard, they reaffirmed their support for the decisions made at the 18th heads of state summit conference and those of the third Nairobi conference recommending the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara.

Concerning Chad, the two heads of state expressed their serious preoccupation with the development of the situation in that country. They are convinced that reconciliation between the various Chadian factions and the cessation of foreign interference in the Chadian conflict constitute the indispensable conditions for a final and lasting peace. They therefore reaffirmed their support for the OAU's efforts aimed at restoring peace to that country and the dispatch of a neutral inter-African peacekeeping force to Chad and expressed happiness about the results of the recent meeting of the Permanent OAU Committee on Chad in Nairobi.

After examining the situation in Southern Africa, the two heads of state denounced the delaying tactics hindering the solution of the Namibian problem and reaffirmed their determination to do their best--within the framework of the international organizations to which their countries belong--to ensure Namibia's accession to independence in accordance with Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. They also strongly condemned the odious and criminal policy of apartheid being cynically practiced by the racist and illegal regime in South Africa and expressed their total and unconditional support for the nationalists in Southern Africa in their national liberation struggle.

Concerning inter-African economic cooperation, the two heads of state stressed the need for African economic groupings and noted with satisfaction the beneficial effects of their cooperation within the ECOWAS and the Niger River Basin Authority to which their countries belong.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state expressed their conviction that a just, global and lasting peace depends on Israel's

withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the holy city of Jerusalem as well as the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people of whom the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative. They reaffirmed their active solidarity with the Arab people in general and the Palestinian people in particular in their struggle to liberate the occupied territories and for the equitable and global settlement of the Palestinian problem through the recognition of the sacred and inalienable right of the Palestinians to a homeland. They expressed deep concern about the prospects of peace and security in the Middle East because of Israel's decision to annex the Golon Heights and unreservedly condemned this decision which is, in all respects, contrary to international law and norms.

Concerning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the two heads of state issued an urgent appeal to the belligerents to renounce the use of force and seek a peaceful solution to their differences.

Concerning the international economic situation, the two heads of state expressed great concern about the international economic crisis whose nefarious effects are being sharply felt by their countries' economies. They emphasized the cynical character of the present international economic system and reaffirmed their countries' common determination to work for the resumption of global negotiations aimed at achieving a more equitable international economic order in conformity with the aspirations of the developing countries.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure invited President Seyni Kountche to pay a state and friendly visit to Guinea. President Seyni Kountche accepted this invitation with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed later by common agreement.

Issued in Niamey on 16 February 1982.

[Signed] Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Applause]

CSO: 4719/596

## DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ENTERS SECOND PHASE

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 303, 1 Feb 82 pp 6-7

[Article by Kailou Youssouf: "Establishment of Development Institutions"]

[Excerpt] With the recent visit to our country's departmental capitals, the chairman of the Development Company, Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, set the tone for the actual establishment of the participating structures: the Samariya, the cooperatives and the development institutions -- that is, the development councils.

According to the general secretary of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company, the setting up of these structures and institutions at the village or tribal level will begin on 10 February throughout our country's territory. The action will be marked by a broad campaign to inform the people and make them aware of the Development Company, its objectives, purposes and operating system.

The purpose of the Development Company was defined by the chief of state, who said in his message to the nation on 3 August 1981 that "the establishment of a Development Company means that we must set up a company that is morally sound and balanced, basically united and solidary, aiming toward a single ideal and moved by a single desire for progress. Such a company is one that successfully fights disease, hunger and ignorance. It is a company in which man works and makes accomplishments, in which women participate, without forgetting her role as a wife and mother, as the one who brings up the children and makes a home. It is a company that must ensure the fulfillment of the young people whose full and complete participation in national life it guarantees. In sum, it is a company that safeguards the cohesion of the family unit and that works for its harmonious and rapid fulfillment."

In order to promote the advent of such a company, its basis must be the profound aspirations of our people, which means that the socioeconomic conditions that exist in our country must be taken into account. It is that concern that was spelled out for us by Salaou Barmou, general secretary of the establishment of the Development Company, "which has quite naturally led us to rely on the two essential sectors that currently underly our country's socioeconomic life -- that is, the Samariya (traditional youth organizations in our country) and the cooperative movement (structure that handles the organization of the rural world)."

These two fundamental reasons explain the choice of these two sectors, which are the essential pillars of the Development Company.

The first reason is that in Niger, our population (over 5 million inhabitants) is mainly made up of young people. Those under the age of 30 constitute 60 percent of the population. However, with respect to school attendance, one notes that we are behind, in addition to which the system of education is ill-adapted, causing an impressive dropout rate every year.

The second reason is that in Niger, over 85 percent of the people live in rural areas, subject to an arid climate that inflicts a cruel ecological imbalance upon us. Since the great drought, these people have tended to make an exodus from the country to the city, where they now fatten the ranks of the unemployed.

Given these two reasons, one must seek a well-adapted path of development that takes the two sectors into account. For that reason, the Development Company is essentially based on the Samariya and cooperatives. "After setting up these two structures, we had to find an organ that would result in coordination between the Samariya and the cooperatives and the other socioprofessional organizations and associations in order to achieve concertation, united participation in development actions."

That is why the Samariya, cooperatives and development institutions were set up while respecting our country's administrative organization -- that is, of the village or tribe on the national level and including the canton, arrondissement, commune and department.

Coordination between the Samariya and cooperatives will be achieved through the development councils at all levels. At the village level, the village or tribal development council will be the synthesis of the Samariya, the cooperation and the other socioprofessional organizations. "In other words, the council is made up of elements of the Samariya, the cooperative and the other organizations and associations, headed by the village chief." Fifty percent of the council seats are occupied by members of the Samariya and cooperatives, while the other 50 percent are taken by the associations and organizations. Government employees at the village level will attend council meetings in an advisory capacity. They will therefore be the technical advisers at the village level. But the government employees can also be members of the council if they are members of an association, an organization or the village cooperative.

#### At the Cantonal Level

At the cantonal level, the decision-making organ is the local development council (CLD). With respect to the Samariya, we shall have the local council of the Samariya and for the cooperatives, the local cooperative union (ULC).

For each canton, the members of the local development council will be elected by a consensus of the representatives of the village development councils. For a canton of 100 villages, for example, each village will send two delegates from its council to the level of the canton capital, or a total of 200 persons who will constitute the general canton assembly. This general assembly designated 30 of its members to serve on the local development council. It should be noted here that no member may represent at one and the same time two or more socioprofessional associations or organizations.

At the cantonal level, the name of the local development council will vary depending on the size of the canton. For example, a canton with 300 villages will be subdivided into sectors and at the level of each sector, a local development council will be set up. This local development council by sector will be placed under the chairmanship of an official to be chosen by the head of the canton. The subdivision by sector is left up to the head of the canton.

Concerning representation, these local development councils by sector will be on an equal footing with the local development council of the cantonal capital. "But this does not mean that the head of the CLD by sector is equal to the head of the canton. He remains an assistant responsible only to the head of the canton."

#### Arrondissements

Turning to a specific case, that of the arrondissement of Mirriah, made up of 18 cantons and groups, we see that each canton, canton sector and group sends three delegates from the local development council at the arrondissement level. The subprefect puts them in a room with the brigade commander of the gendarmerie, the traditional chiefs and the 14 members of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company. Whether it be a question of the election of the CLD at the level of the canton, the subregional development council (CSRД) at the arrondissement level or the regional development council (CRD) at the departmental level, the general assembly is always reminded what their advisory mandate consists of and the limitations to be observed in designating advisers are reviewed. These limitations include the fact that no candidate is authorized to propose his own candidacy, that any person residing in the canton (or the sector, if such be the case) or who is a member of the group can be chosen, on the condition that he is of sound morals, and that 50 percent of the seats are reserved for the Samariya-cooperatives combined, and that the posts of adviser are not remunerated.

The officials and the 14 members of the CNSD then withdraw to leave the delegates deliberate among themselves. They return to note the choice of the delegates, whose number varies between 12 and 30.

In the communes and larger settlements, it is the councils of the districts or of the villages attached to the commune that will designate from among their members those delegates representing them in the assembly that will choose the subregional development councils.

#### Departmental Level

Every arrondissement sends the members of its subregional development council at the departmental level to elect the members of the regional development council under the chairmanship of the deputy chairman of the CNSD in charge of the department, aided by the prefect, the 14 members of the CNSD, the group commander of the gendarmerie and the traditional authority residing in the departmental capital. In the general assembly then, the delegates will elect from 16 to 30 persons from among themselves to constitute the regional development council (CRD).

The regional development council will designate the five members to sit on the Development Company National Council (CNSD), chaired by the deputy chairman of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company over the

department, in the presence of the prefect, the 14 members of the CNSD, the group commander of the gendarmerie and traditional authorities. The task of the deputy chairman of the CNSD comes to an end as soon as all institutions are in place, from the village to the department. On the national level, the establishment of the Development Company National Council is placed under the chairmanship of the chairman of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company.

The Development Company National Council is made up, in addition to the five members from each regional development council, of representatives of the national offices of the socioprofessional associations and organizations and of government employees named by the government.

The Development Company National Council is the government's corresponding party for all development matters. It examines dossiers sent by lower organs and makes proposals to the government.

In order to give these institutions legal channels, the national level will define the legal framework. Legislation will define a certain number of general principles for the operation of these institutions.

But when will the establishment of these institutions be completed? For Salaou Barmou, the establishment of these institutions "is not a race. The essential thing is to set up all institutions at the village level and ensure their grass-roots solidity. The rest is easy."

11,464  
CSO: 4719/538

## BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE MEETS FRENCH ENVOY--President Seyni Kountche this morning granted an audience to His Excellency Alain Marie Pierret, French ambassador to Niger. During the audience at the State House, both men discussed French President Mitterrand's upcoming visit to Niger and Franco-Niger bilateral relations. After the audience, Mr Pierret made the following statement: [Begin recording] I have come to see the head of state to discuss bilateral relations between France and Niger only a few weeks before President Mitterrand will visit Niger in 3 months. This was the topic of our discussions. Of course, it is now premature to say what results will emerge from the visit. It is, however, gratifying that the visit will take place and I am very happy that Francois Mitterrand has chosen to include Niger in his first visit to Sub-Saharan Africa. I will even go as far as to state that Niger will be the first leg of that trip, which he will undertake by the end of May. As French ambassador to Niger, this is very satisfying. I am of course happy that the visit will significantly contribute to the strengthening of long-standing privileged relations existing between France and Niger. Within the framework of that visit, Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development, is expected here in mid-April and this will be another opportunity to discuss our relations, which are getting stronger and stronger. [End recording] [Text] [AB191551 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 19 Feb 82]

NEW AIRCRAFT FOR AIR NIGER--Two Hawker Siddeley 748-2B planes purchased by our air transport company, Air Niger, were presented to Minister of Commerce Hamid Algabit Monday, at a ceremony attended by Amadou Fity Maiga, secretary of state for the interior. The presentation was made by Issoufou Oubandawaki, director of Air Niger. The two aircraft were bought by Air Niger with the backing and guarantee of the government for the trifling sum of 6.4 billion [francs]. British-made, one is a 52-seat passenger plane (with combination possibilities) and the other is an all-passenger (48 seats) or all-cargo aircraft. Their cruising speed is 410 kilometers per hour. [Text] [Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 303, 1 Feb 82 p 5]  
11.464

GUINEAN PRESIDENT VISITS--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visit to Niger has ended. A treaty of friendship and of technical scientific cooperation has been concluded between Guinea and Niger. President Sekou Toure was seen off this afternoon by the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, the members of the Supreme Military Command, the government and the corporate bodies. He expresses satisfaction with his visit to our country. [Text] [AB170945 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Feb 82]

SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER--The head of state, President Seyni Kountche, today received in audience Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse, who made the following statement to newsmen. [Begin recording] The bilateral cooperation between Niger and Senegal is an exemplary one in many respects. It is based on brotherhood, friendship and mutual respect. Both countries are facing the same economic difficulties common to all Third World countries. It is gratifying that both countries are engaged in the same superhuman struggle to overcome their difficulties. They are really achieving successes. It suffices to discover the progress achieved here in Niger under the wise and lucid leadership of his excellency, Seyni Kountche, to be confident about the future of Africa. [Text] [AB121301 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/564

COUNTRY URGED TO HAVE LESS TECHNOLOGY, NOT MORE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Transfer of Technology"]

[Text]

THE quest for 'Transfer of Technology' has become something of an obsession with the ruling elites of developing nations. Officials that are charged with the task of raising the living standards of their peoples think that they can best perform the task by spending huge sums importing sophisticated machinery into their countries. We agree with the Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Professor Ango Abdullahi, that the so-called transfer of technology is a "mirage which denies the opportunity and the challenge of utilising local resources."

We believe that our whole concept of development needs to be reviewed because it is a concept dreamt up in the committee rooms of international agencies which are far away from the objects of their apparent concern. Brilliantly executed buildings, fly-overs and well-designed city squares only give a deceptive patina of what development really is. Most spendings for development hardly trickle into the villages in which resides a vast majority of the

population that need to be liberated from poverty and backwardness.

Achieving a meaningful and sustained industrial progress needs a national commitment and a clear strategy. It also needs a large measure of self-reliance and utilization of local resources.

We should not be deceived with the flattery that our nation is the greatest in Africa when we have to import food, ammunition, textiles and building materials. We are more than capable of feeding and clothing ourselves and building our own armaments.

Thus, instead of spending millions to import turn-key, closed technologies whose design we know very little about and whose repair will necessitate the flying in of experts from abroad, it is best if we invest at home to organize the farmers, establish more technical and craft schools and fund scientific and technical researches in our universities and polytechnics. This approach may prove to be a harder and more problematic one but it is the one that will ensure the attainment of a true, self-reliant development.

CSO: 4700/759

NIGERIA

ZIMBABWE SCORED; PRO, CON VIEWS EXPRESSED ON OAU PLANS

AB181211 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Nigerian statesman is disturbed by the recent spate of accusations of subversion and preparation for war leveled against Joshua Nkomo by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The paper contends that the present situation will not augur well for the political stability of young Zimbabwe. Besides, it will afford the detractors of Africa an opportunity to justify their claim that Africans are incapable of governing themselves. The statesman therefore calls on the two factions concerned to make peace in the interest of the unity and stability of their young country.

The NEW NIGERIAN and the NIGERIAN STANDARD comment on the rejection of the OAU peace plan for Chad by President Goukouni Oueddei. The two papers express different views on the issue. On its part, the NEW NIGERIAN agrees with President Goukouni for rejecting the plan because, according to the paper, the OAU peacekeeping force in that country is not making much progress. It also points out that the issue of negotiation does not arise since Habre has been wrecking virtually all the previous agreements reached for a cease-fire and settlement of the crisis. What the OAU should do, says the NEW NIGERIAN, is to ensure that Habre's supply routes and sanctuaries in Sudan are sealed up. The paper is of the opinion that in the event of a continued failure, President Goukouni will have no alternative but to seek Libyan assistance and then it would not be fair to blame him.

Contrary to the views of the NEW NIGERIAN, the NIGERIAN STANDARD condemns President Goukouni Oueddei's recent rejection of the OAU peace plan for Chad and says it is an unfortunate development. It also says his rebuff of the move by the organization was least expected.

CSO: 4700/745

COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE U.S. ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

Accused of Double Standard

AB120955 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL CONCORD is not happy that the United States of America is playing double standard in El Salvador. While citing America's humiliating experience in the Vietnam war, the paper hopes that it will not in this generation get itself involved in situations that have the makings of another Vietnam. Instead of arming the Salvadorans to kill themselves, the CONCORD advises the Americans to think of economic reconstruction which would go a long way to solve the country's economic problems.

'Another Vietnamese Situation'

AB151203 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week, the speaker of the American House of Representatives, Mr Tip O'Neill, declared his intention to send a three-man delegation to El Salvador to assess the situation in that country. Speaking in a television interview in Washington Mr O'Neill expressed strong reservations about the policy of the Reagan administration on the civil strife in El Salvador. He noted that by continuing with its present approach to the crisis in El Salvador, the administration was creating another Vietnamese situation for the American public.

We appreciate and share the concern of Mr O'Neill over the Reagan administration approach to the situation in El Salvador. Reactions of Washington toward events in that strife-torn country indicate that America is yet to learn the lesson of her misadventure and humiliation in Vietnam. With the passage of each new day, the Americans seem closer to directly intervening in the Salvadorian civil war. American involvement has so far progressed from the supply of arms and instructors to that of advisers for the right-wing dictatorial regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte. Several spokesmen of the Reagan administration have claimed that the U.S. support for the Duarte regime is aimed at ensuring the survival of democracy in El Salvador and the rest of Latin America.

The truth is that the Americans are giving moral, material and financial aid to a regime that is opposed to social progress and peaceful change in El Salvador. The reason for this support can also be easily discerned. The Americans regard El Salvador, a country of 4.9 million people with the lowest per capita income in the whole of Latin America, as a linchpin in the present East-West ideological struggle in Latin America. The main line of reasoning was used to justify American support under former President Jimmy Carter for the Samoza regime in Nicaragua. Washington's support for the decaying right wing dictatorships in Latin America is based on the (?desire) to curb the influence of Cuba in the region. But the hypocrisy and double standard in the policies of successive American administrations is quite obvious. They tend to adopt a bellicose posture on the question of human rights only when it is considered to be in their own interests.

For instance, since the declaration of martial law in Poland, Washington has taken a clear and tough stand on the point of human right violations in Poland. But the same Americans claim that the Duarte regime is committed to respect for human rights in El Salvador. However, in spite of all claims, the fact is that military escalation in Latin America could result in a general conflict which may extend far beyond the borders of El Salvador. In the end, it is American pride that will be bruised as it twice happened in Vietnam and Nicaragua. In the case of El Salvador, there is a more worthwhile option which the Americans could encourage: They should use their power and influence to bring the two warring factions to the conference table and help them to resolve their present differences. It should be noted that the rebel forces are prepared for a negotiated settlement to the crisis and their leaders have articulated this desire on several occasions.

As a measure of good will, Washington should start by persuading their surrogates in El Salvador to indefinitely postpone the constituent assembly elections which they have scheduled for next month. Mr Reagan should note that an overriding majority of American families and particularly the youth are not going to hail him for sending thousands to their untimely death in El Salvador through adopting the wrong policy options. That prospect is what he would be avoiding by seeking peaceful solutions to the civil strife now affecting El Salvador.

CSO: 4700/558

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY DEPLORES U.S. POLICY IN NAMIBIA

AB221224 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Commentary by Ikenu Izegu]

[Text] Sometime last year a document on a secret Namibia plan purported to have emanated from the desk of Mr Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was leaked to the press. The details of the plan stated quite clearly the options open to the United Nations over the issue of Namibia's independence as endorsed by UN Resolution 435.

From the secret memorandum it is obvious that the State Department under Mr Alexander Haig and the White House under President Ronald Reagan regard the UN resolution as most unfavorable and untenable. The document must have met with their approval for the contents of the plan are now being implemented. At the time of disclosure the State Department, and Mr Chester Crocker in particular, strongly denied this document as a mere figment of the imagination and promptly dissociated themselves from it. Optimists were prepared to give them the benefit of the doubt but close observers of the U.S. African policy are sceptical. Today the sceptics have been proved right.

The question of leakage is the cornerstone of the Reagan administration's international relations as other nations build their foreign policies on a central theme such as a defense, U.S. policy revolves round their phobia of communism.

SWAPO is regarded as an entirely Marxist organization with strong communist ties. It is therefore looked upon as disreputable by the Americans. Based on this untenable premise alone, the United States is prepared to sell out the Namibian people into a convention of perpetual slavery in order to maintain what she perceives as a communist-free Southern Africa.

The obvious injustice in this policy is that it did not arise from a misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the needs of the Namibian people but from a callous insensitivity to the legitimate desires of the peoples.

The main objective of the secret memorandum was to formulate a coherent U.S. policy towards the vexatious issue of Cubans in Angola, which they presume, could be solved by linking the issue of Cuba's withdrawal from Angola with that

of Namibia's independence. According to the memorandum, African leaders have no basis for resisting the Namibian-Angolan linkage, once they are made to realize they could get a Namibia settlement through America.

As of now the U.S. administration has already informed the Angolan Government that American recognition will depend on the expulsion of the Cubans and an agreement reached with U.S. puppet, Savimbi. However, alternative options will be employed if Angola proves intransigent and the South African invasion of that country is just one of them.

It is reprehensible that Mr Chester Crocker, the leader of the Western contact group should deliberately play a double role plotting secretly to sell out the Namibians and SWAPO contrary to the UN resolution. It is a violation of the confidence reposed on him by African states who had regarded him and his group as mediators in the inflexible issue.

The independence of Namibia is not negotiable. Anything short of genuine independence would be a denial of their legitimate aspirations. SWAPO has been recognized as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people by the United Nations after due assessment of the complexities of that country's political situation. A proposal of minority rights has been advocated by the Western contact group, a change in the election procedures and a change in the composition of the UN peacekeeping force intended for Namibia are all subtle ways of (?attrition) being designed by the Americans to water down or wear out the aspirations of the people.

As they proceed on their grand conspiracy, it is pertinent to call America's attention to the fact that history teaches us of the subtlety of (?taxing) the legitimate desire of her people. Vietnam is a case in point; so is the more recent example of Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration ought to learn to apply the lessons it has been (?stringently) preaching to the Soviets over the Polish issue.

CSO: 4700/770

COMMENTARY EXAMINES POLISH SITUATION

AB221214 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Commentary by Robert Bikefe]

[Text] There are two aspects of the response of the Western alliance to the present crisis in Poland. The first relates to the economic problems highlighted by the crisis, while the other is largely ideological. It was obvious from the start that Western concern regarding the Polish crisis was largely determined by economic and military considerations. But recently, there has been a growing campaign that the West should declare Poland in default of its debts because Poland apparently lacks the ability to meet the loan payments that are due this year. Poland is believed to be in debt to Western sources to the tune of over 20 billion naira. The action to declare Poland in default of its debt goes on.

[Passage indistinct]

It is obvious to the Western sources who are pressing on with this line of reasoning that it is an extremely serious issue to declare any nation in default of its debts. That invariably means that the said nation is being declared bankrupt. As a consequence, such a country will immediately be denied credits from banking sources for any purpose until it gets over its state of complete insolvency. But it is definitely apparent that any nation in Poland's present unenviable economic situation will not be able to tidy up its (?debt) without credit and economic help from external sources.

From all indications, the current crisis in Poland is an economic affair. In this regard, it is obvious that the alliance has been of little help to Poland in the bid to tackle its problems. Instead, the Reagan administration imposed economic sanctions on both Poland and the Soviet Union and has been urging its allies to act accordingly. In imposing sanctions on Poland, the Americans refuse to give due consideration to the fact that the West helped to push Poland to the present situation through unrestricted lending. The previous Polish Government under Edward Gierick was encouraged to seek and receive liberal loans from Western states in the bid to further industrialize Poland but after the loans, ready market for the goods produced in the process was remarkably lacking. In effect, Poland became burdened with heavy debt which could not be recycled with the desired ease. Secondly the leaders of the Solidarity trade unions were urged on into making continued demands without reflecting truly on the political consequences of their actions. The Western political analysts who

claim to be [words indistinct] were aware of the fact that the political climate in Poland dictated moderation on the part of Solidarity. Reforms in the system had to be gradually approached and each gain consolidated before the next demand is made. The leaders of Solidarity failed to exercise restraint in their push for a more liberal and free society in Poland. They had widespread sympathy but they were making too many demands at a short stretch.

Thirdly, the situation in Poland at the time martial law was declared allowed for only three uncomfortable options: The first was the possibility of a civil war to which Poland was gradually drifting into; secondly, there was a threat of Soviet intervention if the situation deteriorated beyond what could ordinarily be accommodated in Moscow; and the third option was what has been adopted by way of martial law. By declaring martial law, General Jaruzelski and his associates tried to prevent direct Soviet intervention and the quite clear civil strife and anarchy. The West has a duty to help Poland out of its present embarrassing situation. To declare Poland in default of its debt is not one of the options that should be considered.

CSO: 4700/770

GOLAN LAW IMPACT ON ISRAELI-NIGERIAN RELATIONS

TA111249 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by envoy to Nigeria Tamar Golan]

[Text] The political circles in Nigeria that favored gradual normalization with Israel were dealt a harsh blow when the Golan Heights Law was passed in the Knesset. According to them, the chances for a positive change in the relations between the two countries have declined and an extraordinary event would have to occur "to get out of the freeze."

Another target of their criticism was the remarks made by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon about expanding U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation to include the African countries. "Nigeria regards these statements as a gross interference in Africa's affairs and it believes that before suggesting strategic cooperation to the leaders of black Africa, Israel and the United States must first put an end to their current cooperation with the racist regime in South Africa," the Nigerian political circles said.

To the question of why Nigeria does not level such harsh criticism at the African countries that have relations with South Africa, these circles replied that this was "a regrettable fact indeed" but they refused to admit to the imbalance between the sharp condemnation of Israel and the tolerance shown toward other countries. They mainly criticized the "alleged nuclear cooperation between Israel and South Africa." As for the large role played by France in extending nuclear assistance to South Africa, they noted that "the difference is that France is a superpower which must be taken into consideration...."

A senior political figure who requested that his identity and post should not be identified told MA'ARIV: "The situation in Nigeria is especially difficult since there is a wide gap between those favoring a thaw in relations with Israel and those firmly opposed to any relations with Israel. The main problem is that the split between pro-Israelis and anti-Israelis nearly parallels the split in the internal arena between the Muslim leadership of the northern provinces of the federation and the Christians in the eastern and western parts of Nigeria."

The senior Nigerian personality claimed that Israel has real friends in Nigeria, some of whom have even risked their political careers for its sake: "Therefore, the Golan Heights Law has also been a blow to us." Replying to the question of

whether one may foresee any change after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai on 26 April, the Nigerian leader said: "I am not sure. One should remember that a summit meeting of the OAU is scheduled to be held 1 month later in Tripoli, the capital of Libya."

According to the Nigerian leader, most African presidents [word dropped in original] from this summit meeting because they do not want to be the guests of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Nevertheless, the Nigerian source noted that there was no connection between the diplomatic freeze and economic or cultural activities. He noted that Nigerian citizens attend international seminars and professional courses in Israel just as Israeli companies or Israeli citizens employed by foreign companies work in Nigeria.

CSO: 4423/98

NIGERIA

COMMERCE SLOWED; CUSTOMS SCORED FOR 'HARASSING' CITIZENS

Traders Incur Losses

AB131235 Lagos NAN in English 1055 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Lagos, 13 Feb (NAN)--Commercial activities in parts of the Lagos island remained grounded for the second day running yesterday as a result of the raids carried out by customs officials on Thursday.

The raid, which was the second in one week, was carried out at places where imported goods were regularly displayed.

Some of the affected traders told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that they incurred heavy losses as most of their wares were seized by customs officials, while thieves exploited the confusion created by the operation to loot more goods.

Goods seized included assorted spirits and drinks, varieties of canned foods, cigarettes, imported ready-made dresses and shoes.

A source close to the department of customs and excise told NAN that goods worth millions of naira had been impounded in the past two weeks through surprise raids carried out by officials of the department in many parts of the country.

The director of the department, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, had pledged earlier this year that effective measures would be taken by officials of the department to rid shops and markets to contraband.

Innocent Said Suffering

AB171148 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE comments on raids carried out by men of the department of customs and excise in markets and is sad that it is innocent traders who are suffering. The paper notes that the two root causes of smuggling

are corruption and shortage of essential goods in the markets. It believes that if the markets are flooded with essential goods, the prosperity to smuggling will be reduced and the practice of palm-greasing will be on a lesser degree.

THE TRIBUNE advises the customs department to stop harassing innocent citizens and concentrate its operations on the borders. It also calls on the department to clear itself of the corrupt elements that are within it.

CSO: 4700/558

## SUGAR COMPANY PRODUCTION PREDICTED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jan 82 p 16

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text]

**ABOUT 19,000 tonnes of refined sugar is expected to be produced within the next three months at the multi-million Naira Savannah Sugar Company on the outskirts of Numan, Gongola State.**

The second session of production of the Sugar Company, which began on January 20, would last up to April 20, this year.

During the production session, about 200,000 tonnes of sugar cane expected to be harvested on 2,600 hectares of land, would be processed.

The Chairman of the company, Mr. Elias Nathan, explained that, by 1984 full 1.4 million tonnes of sugar cane or 100,000 tonnes of refined sugar would be produced annually.

He stated that about 11 tonnes of refined sugar produced during the maiden production session of the company last year had been disposed of to the various customers in the country.

The chairman declared that it is projected that by 1983, some 12,200 hectares of land would have been cultivated for irrigated sugar cane, when the multi-

million Naira Kiri Dam would have become fully operational.

According to the implementation programme of the company, it is hoped that the project would be the largest sugar company in West Africa and the second largest in Africa, when full commercial production is attained in 1984.

The largest sugar company in the continent is in the Sudan with a production capacity of about 170,000 tonnes of refined sugar per annum.

The Federal Government is expected to invest about half a billion Naira on the Savannah Sugar Company, to ensure its success.

The project is a joint commercial venture between the Federal Government, the governments of Bauchi, Borno and Gongola states, the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB), and the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operatives Bank (NACB).

Other shareholders include the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) based in London. The CDC is also the technical partners, management agents and the major contractors.

NEW MINIMUM WAGE SAID REDUCING PRODUCTIVITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Loveday Iheanacho]

[Text]

THE newly-introduced 125 Naira national minimum wage, instead of helping to increase the output of civil servants, has considerably reduced productivity in the civil service.

Making this observation at an exclusive interview in Owerri on Wednesday the National Vice-President of the Nigerian Civil Service Technical Union, Mr. Benedict Nwaneri, gave the reason for the situation as the lumping together of labourers and holders of the West African School Certificate to earn the same 125 Naira monthly.

This arrangement, he noted, had rendered the whole exercise meaningless.

According to him, apart from frustrating those who entered the civil service after their formal education, the arrangement had also engen-

dered widespread indiscipline and disaffection in the service.

The arrangement, he further pointed out, was very unfair to civil servants who joined the service several years ago but were unfortunate to remain on Step one of grade level 04 until the new policy took effect.

This, he said, because such civil servants had since then been earning the same salary with new entrants, including labourers.

Mr. Nwaneri told the New Nigerian that his union was looking closely and seriously at the effects of the minimum wage Act on its members.

'We have waited for so long for something to be done about this anomaly, therefore nobody should blame us for whatever decision we reached at the Jos meeting', he asserted.

CSO: 4700/759

OIL, GAS TRADE UNION REPORTEDLY SPLITS INTO FACTIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Suleiman Dangana and Clement Eluaka]

[Text]

THE National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) has split into factions.

This was made known in Lagos recently at a press conference to herald a body which calls itself the Redemption Committee heading a faction of NUPENG.

At a press conference in Lagos recently, the Chairman of the Redemption Committee, Mr. A. I. Epah, said that his committee has nullified the recent expulsion of a member and the retirement of two officials.

He contended that the expelled and retired members of the union were not given the opportunity to defend themselves.

Those purported to have been retired were Mr. A. E. Otu, national general secretary of the union, Mr. P. S. T.

Agbaniko, senior organising secretary while Mr. G. G. Okolonji was expelled from the union.

He said that the redemption committee was made up of NUPENG members at NNPC, National Oil and Chemical Marketing Company, African Petroleum, ELF, Sapem, Texaco Overseas Limited and others.

The redemption committee chairman also said that a vote of no confidence has been passed on both the national administrative council and national executive council of the union as the two organs have converted into a secret cult.

Members of the committee said that the recognised secretariat of the union at Surulere remains unchanged while the union remains in tact without any faction.

CSO: 4700/759

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

'FREE-FOR-ALL' FIGHT--Lagos, 22 Feb (NAN)--Thirty persons were today arrested by the police in connection with a "free-for-all" fight between members of the newly launched NPN [National Party of Nigeria] Drivers Association and those of the National Union of Road Transport Workers at Oshodi near Lagos. During the fight, matchets, clubs and knives were freely used, while some of the drivers and thugs assaulted market women and passengers. The fight, which started about 8 am, took four lorry-load of policemen including members of the anti-riot unit, several hours to put under control. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) who visited the scene saw blood-stains on many abandoned vehicles, while shoes and rags littered the area. At the Oshodi police station, a police officer told NAN that five persons who received deep matchet cuts had been taken to the hospital. The fight was allegedly caused by the issuance of tickets to drivers of minibuses by representatives of the two unions. Meanwhile, policemen are keeping the area under surveillance. [Text] [AB221607 Lagos NAN in English 1544 GMT 22 Feb 82]

STATE CREATION TASK FORCE--Lagos, 23 Feb (NAN)--The meeting of political parties called today by President Shehu Shagari on the creation of new states has set up a task force to study the issue. A source close to the meeting told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the task force would have two representatives each from all the political parties, the National Assembly and the president's office. The task force is expected to submit its report by the end of next month while another meeting of party leaders will then be held in early April to deliberate on the report. Speaking to newsmen at the State House, the three party leaders who attended today's meeting described the deliberations as very successful. The party leaders are, Chief A.M.A. Akinloye, national chairman of the NPN, Malam Aminu Kano, leader of the PRP and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, leader of the GNPP. Chief Akinloye, who said that his party recommended the creation of 24 more states, noted that although the constitution was very rigid, it was still possible to create new states by 1983 if there was cooperation among the parties. Malam Aminu Kano noted that the meeting was to ease the work of the National Assembly, while Alhaji Waziri pointed out that it was healthy for all the parties to meet occasionally to iron out some issues. [Text] [AB231637 Lagos NAN in English 1620 GMT 23 Feb 82]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--A total of 55,570,688 barrels of crude oil was produced in Nigeria last December. Over 49.134 million barrels of the crude was exported. According to a report by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, the

figures represented an average daily production rate of 1.79 million barrels and export rate of 1.59 million barrels per day. They also indicate a production increase of over 13 percent and about 24 percent export rise over November 1981. The NNPC said the increases were a testimony to the rising demand for Nigerian oil in the world market. [Text] [AB231532 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Feb 82]

BORNO STATE POLITICAL CLASH--A report says one person has been killed in another political clash in Borno State. The latest incident took place near Damasak last Sunday. A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Maiduguri reports that many people were injured during the clashes and were taken to Gaidam General Hospital. The clash followed an order for the closure of a house said to belong to a political party supporter by the local government. Supporters of the party resisted the order and in an attempt by officials to carry out the order, a free-for-all fight between supporters of two rival political parties ensued. Meanwhile, mobile policemen have been dispatched to the area to restore peace. [Text] [AB231553 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Feb 82]

URANIUM IN GONGOLA, BORNO--Large deposits of uranium have been found in Gongola and Borno states. The mineral has also been discovered in the Gombe area of Bauchi State. The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Muhammad Ibrahim Hassan, disclosed this when he said that coal deposits had been located in (?Duman). Alhaji Hassan was speaking during an inspection tour of Nigerian Electric Power Authority installations in Gongola State. [Text] [AB232139 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Feb 82]

ALLEGED COUP PLOT--Reports of plots to topple President Shehu Shagari is examined by the NIGERIAN HERALD. The paper describes the abortive plot, which was linked to a wealthy Maiduguiri-based businessman, as [word indistinct] and a sad development in the checkered political history of the country. The HERALD is opposed to any method of changing the (?institutionally) elected government of this country outside every constitutional (?threat) the democratic government into being recommended. [As heard] For this reason, the HERALD wholeheartedly condemned the abortive coup plans, adding that the ambitious arrested coup planners should be dealt with severely. [Excerpt] [AB201002 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 82]

NEW NAVAL VESSEL--Nigeria's latest naval vessel, NNS Aradu, was commissioned today by President Shehu Shagari. The vessel is a multipurpose frigate and the most modern and sophisticated ship to join the fleet of the Nigerian Navy. President Shehu Shagari said that the commissioning of the ship has given birth to the formation of a [word indistinct] navy. He said this was another positive step by the federal government toward the development of its naval strength into an effective maritime force capable not only of preventing but of repealing hostile activities in the country's territorial waters. President Shehu Shagari stated that the administration intended that the Nigerian Navy moved with the changing times. To this end, a program of manpower development aimed at producing true professionals and modern naval men was being vigorously pursued. The NNS Aradu, which is being commanded by Capt O.P. Fingesi, has capacity for striking air, submarine and shore targets. Her name, Aradu, means thunder. [Text] [AB221253 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Feb 82]

PAPERS DISCUSS ZIMBABWE DISPUTE--Recent developments in Zimbabwe, which led to the removal of Joshua Nkomo and two other ministers of his party from Mr Mugabe's government, are the issues discussed by the NIGERIAN STANDARD and the NATIONAL CONCORD. The STANDARD points out that Mugabe and Nkomo only tolerated each other in order to win the independence war against the racist regime of Ian Smith. The paper is of the view that Mugabe's present moves are aimed at realizing his idea of one-party system and therefore warns him not push his plan too far unless he is convinced that the majority of Zimbabweans will support him. And in its commends, the CONCORD regrets that after having won independence from rebel Ian Smith, Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo should seek to change government by force of arms or to impose the rule of one party which it says has led to tyranny in Africa. The paper reminds them that it was their united action under the umbrella of the Patriotic Front Party that enabled them to win freedom for their country. To allow the crisis to go on, says the CONCORD, is to open Zimbabwe to possible apartheid, South Africa's intervention. It therefore urges them to sink their differences and work for the progress and welfare of their nation. [Excerpt] [AB231347 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Feb 82]

MONEY SUPPLY INCREASES--Money supply in the country at the end of September 1981 stood at 8,998.1 million naira. This shows an increase of 24.5 million naira over the figure for the previous period. According to the latest report of the Central Bank the increase was recorded largely in the demands of private companies. Commercial banks' capital credits to the private sector at the end of same period under review amounted to 8,278.8 million naira. This also indicates an increase of 188.6 million naira above the level in the preceding month. [Text] [AB081403 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/750

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Banjul, 18 Feb (AFP)--The parade marking the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the independence of the Gambia took place under the symbol of the Senegambian Confederation which came into force on 1 February. Gambian and Senegalese troops took part in the military parade while Senegalese students joined in the civilian parade in Banjul in the presence of Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara and Mrs Diouf, wife of the Senegalese head of state, who was represented by Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs. After a highly colorful parade, the Gambian head of state stressed in a message that the establishment of the Senegambian Confederation constituted a positive and concrete contribution to African unity and was hailed as such by the African countries. He deplored the considerable loss of human life (more than 500) and the material damage caused by the coup d'etat of 30 July (foiled by the intervention of Senegalese troops). This plot, he added, tarnished the image of the Gambia and undermined its development efforts. President Jawara finally called on the Gambian youth to love their neighbor and their country.  
[Text] [AB181907 Paris AFP in French 1833 GMT 18 Feb 82]

COUP TRIBUNAL DEATH SENTENCES--Banjul, 21 Feb (AFP)--A special tribunal on Saturday condemned two more people to death for treason for their involvement in the 30 July abortive coup in Banjul. These new death sentences, pronounced against Keba Jabang, a former police officer and Momodou Manjang, a driver, bring the number of people condemned to death by the tribunal to 12 since it began trying people involved in the abortive coup last December. On 21 December, seven death sentences were pronounced followed by six others on 2 February. The two people condemned have 30 days to lodge an appeal. Keba Jabang and Momodou Manjang were found guilty of "treason," "disloyalty," possession of arms, and having "sewed seeds of terror and violence." In fact, they arrested and detained Famarah Wassa Toure, national chairman of the Progressive People's Party (Gambia's ruling party) and member of parliament for the region of South Combo. Mr Toure, who before he was detained by the putchists occupied the post of deputy minister for information and tourism. He resigned from the post afterward for having, under threat of arms, used the Gambian Radio to ask the population to join the putchists. [Text] [AB211020 Paris AFP in French 0905 GMT 21 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/516

BRIEFS

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RECEIVED--The chairman of the People's National Assembly, Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmad, today received in his office the delegation led by the chairman of the FRG Parliamentary Defense and Security Committee, His Excellency (Weiner Martz). The chairman and the FRG delegation discussed matters related to the cooperation between the two parliaments and ways of (?strengthening) the ties further. The delegation today also met the SDR foreign minister, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, and the first deputy defense minister, Challe Maj Gen [first name indistinct] Haji Mohamed. (?They) discussed Somali-FRG relations and bilateral cooperation. The officials also discussed the problems prevailing in the Horn of Africa and other major problems affecting the world. Also present on the occasion were the chairman of the Defense and Security Committee of the National Assembly, Challe Abukar Hasan [name indistinct] and other officials. [Text] [EA190018 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Feb 82]

FRONT CLAIMS BASE CAPTURED--Units from the ninth General Aynanshe Division of the gallant forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] launched a fierce and heavy attack on a large military base belonging to the forces that are still loyal to the terror regime in Mogadishu. The base at (Gowialo) near the town of Galcaio, the regional capital of Mudugh region, was completely overrun by the intrepid forces of the DFSS. The "Radio Kulmis" reporter accompanying the units from the General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS forces reports that 130 soldiers were killed, 35 were wounded and 12 were captured. Our reporter adds that the DFSS forces also captured two jeeps mounted with 106mm field guns, an Italian-made vehicle, assorted light weapons, rations and other military hardware. The reporter adds that the remaining soldiers of the terror regime still ruling our country ran to the bush to save their lives. The DFSS forces suffered one martyr who was slightly wounded. [Sentence as heard] [Text] [EA182132 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CSO: 4797/5

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC COMMENTARY SUPPORTS SANCTIONS

EA231554 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 22 Feb 82

[ANC program; station commentary]

[Excerpts] The implementation of mandatory sanctions against the criminal regime of Pretoria is a matter for now. Its necessity and urgency cannot be questioned, for to question this would be closing eyes to the genocidal war the regime has declared against its victims. This is exactly why the UN General Assembly has determined this year, 1982, as the year for sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The cry for mandatory sanctions against South Africa is even strengthened by the words of the UN secretary general, Dr de Cuellar when he said: "Even apart from cases of imprisonment, torture, deportation, and dislocation of members of the non-white population under its system, the very concept of apartheid implies a denial of almost every article of the universal declaration of human rights."

This is indeed true for in the last 20 years alone the Pretoria regime has caused the deaths and murders of over 50,000 people. Over 509,829 apartheid resisters have been imprisoned between July 1977 and June 1981. This year alone, the Botha-Malan terrorist regime has put behind bars more than 300 of its victims, all without trial. A few weeks ago, a leading trade unionist, a young man of 28, Dr Aggett, was murdered in prison. This has brought the number of apartheid victims in prison to 47. Most of these as members of the ANC and fighters of its military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, before dying have had broken ribs, cracked skulls, gouged eyes, smashed testicles and heaven knows what.

This then is the type of a fascist regime Pretoria is, (?wholesale Western) [word indistinct] about Pretoria as a threat to humanity, is that the regime has not been a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. As a nuclear possessing and nuclear (?equipped) state, the fascist regime no doubt poses a threat to humanity. Fascist South Africa is a state whose vocabulary does not include such words as mercy and modesty.

In the People's Republic of Angola, its fascist forces made 22 strafings from the air, it carried out 50 bomb raids, it made 111 helicopter troops landings and many incidents of artillery attacks. In Namibia, it is concentrating 40,000

armed men, including mercenaries. In South Africa it continues to cause the death of hundreds of thousands of men in the mines, in disease-stricken and neglected areas. In our country once more it continues to encourage child slave labor.

As leader of the ANC (Joe Mudita) said on the 70th anniversary of the ANC, failure to isolate the regime will condemn the South African and even Southern African peoples and the rest of mankind to a terrible blood-letting that will forever remain a blot on the conscience of humanity.

CSO: 4700/788

BRIEFS

DISCUSSIONS WITH KWAZULU STATE--High-level discussions are to be held between the governments of South Africa and the KwaZulu National State in South Africa to promote cooperation and improve relations. A decision to this effect was taken after talks between the South African Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Dr Koornhof said they also discussed constitutional matters. In this respect there were big differences but Dr Koornhof said he gave Chief Minister Buthelezi the assurance that South Africa was undergoing a period of change and that matters he had raised were being attended to by the South African Government. [Text] [LD120322 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/766

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE STRESSING FOOD PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government will continue to place greater emphasis on the production of foods, including beef and milk, with ultimate aim of phasing out food importation, the Zanzibar Minister of State (Planning), Ndugu Mohamed Faki, said in Zanzibar yesterday.

The Minister was closing a five-day seminar on livestock development on the Isles at the Ushirika Hotel, Satani. He said that the importance attached to food production and agriculture in general was clearly stated in the current annual development plan where about half of the financial resources earmarked for production oriented activities had been planned for the expansion of the agricultural

sector."

Ndugu Faki said that by gradually pushing for self-reliance in food, Zanzibar would save a substantial amount of foreign exchange now used for importation of food.

In addition, "Ndugu" Faki noted, higher productivity in beef, milk and eggs would guarantee the provision of nutritious foods to the people, thus ensuring the full utilisation of human resources for development.

The Minister however said the achievement of the objectives would depend on the adoption of an efficient production plan for the agricultural sector in general, hard work and diligence of agricultural and veterinary officers as well as peasants.

CSO: 4700/754

JUWATA ENDORSES FIFTY PERCENT WAGE INCREASE FOR TAZARA WORKERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) has endorsed a 50 per cent salary increase for workers of the Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) announced recently.

A senior official at JUWATA headquarters said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the organisation was satisfied with an explanation over the increases given by the TAZARA management. "Our counterparts, the Railways Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) were satisfied too," he said.

He said proposals presented by the RWUZ to TAZARA authorities had been endorsed by JUWATA. "We take them to be ours," he emphasized.

Last weekend RWUZ representative, Ndugu M. R. Mwendapole, said a two-year agreement on conditions of service for TAZARA workers had been signed between the union and TAZARA management.

The signing of the agreement, confirmed workers' consent to the 50 per cent salary increases.

The agreement covers salaries, leave entitlement, accumulations and improvement on efficiency. All are subject to review after two years.

CSO: 4700/754

NEC DISMISSES FIVE PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] A total of five Party and public leaders have been sacked from leadership by the National Executive Committee (NEC) for misconduct and running secret businesses contrary to the Leadership Code.

A statement issued by the Chief Party Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the five appeared before the Committee for Enforcement of the leadership code to answer the allegations levelled against them, before their names were sent to NEC during its two-day meeting in January this year.

The statement said after deep consideration of every case the Committee "was satisfied that they went against the Party constitution and violated the leadership code to which they were legally bound".

All of them cannot apply for any leadership post inside five years from now, except if permitted by NEC.

Saidi R. Hatibu, who was Miono Party Branch Chairman in Bagamoyo district was

convicted and fined 500/- for possession of bhang. NEC stripped him of leadership for misconduct.

A Dar es Salaam-based Senior Personnel and Administrative Officer in the Tanzania Cotton Authority, Iddi Mwangwya Chussu, was running a stationery shop in his house under a business name of Modern Stationery and General Business Enterprises. He was guilty of violating the Leadership Code under the Arusha Declaration.

Dar es Salaam City Council Trade Officer, John K. Mhangwa, was found to be the owner Malongo and Company Limited (MALCO) at Lugusha Street, Magomeni area in Kinondoni district under a pseudonym and signature. He is a CCM member who violated the Leadership Code under the terms of

the Arusha Declaration.

Retail Manager of the Building and Hardware Supplies Company (BHESCO) Anase John Masuwe secretly runs Midnight Bar and Guest House at Mabibo in the city. The businesses were registered in the name of his child, who turned out to be too young to run them. He violated the Leadership Code while a CCM member.

A Telephonist with the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, Philip Manyanga, was found to be owning a shop, business vehicles, Marangu Guest House and Marangu Annex in Kilimanjaro region.

His business associates are his wife and father. The guest house was built through a loan from the Tanzania Housing Bank. It was proved that he "lied" to the Bank, that he was building a residential house.

CSO: 4700/754

## SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS URGE GOVERNMENT TO DEFINE PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

**[Text]** THE Government has been urged to clearly define the role of the private sector in national development and draw up an elaborate organisational structure to promote this sector's contribution.

Participants at the Annual meeting of parastatals, private companies and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the private sector could effectively augment public efforts in the agricultural, commercial and industrial sectors.

Discussing a paper on "The role of the Private Sector in Economic Planning", the participants observed, however, that although the Arusha Declaration provided for private participation in economic activities, little effort had been made to integrate the private sector with public efforts.

They pointed out that this sector was not involved in planning and that it was not assisted in mobilising both local and foreign funds for their operations.

The seminar said arrangements should be made to establish joint-ventures between the public and private sectors, especially in fields outside the public domain.

They said lack of clarity on the role and prospects of the private sector made it difficult to secure operational capital from local and outside financial institutions.

"We seriously need a rethink on this matter. These are innocent entrepreneurs the private sector who are not inimical to the broader perspectives of our national goals", a participant pointed out.

Presenting the paper, the Chairman of the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE), Ndugu Victor Kimesera told the meeting that the private sector was willing to invest in agriculture.

"There is a lot of idle money in the country, it is very much our choice whether it remains idle or it enters into agricultural ventures," he said.

Emphasising that privileges in private participation should be given to honest enterprises, Ndugu Kimesera said more opportunities should be made available to private entrepreneurs in the business and industrial sectors.

He said small enterprises should not be undertaken by public institutions, adding that commerce, especially called for fast speed of change, quick decisions and multiple changes "which by nature do not lend themselves well to government protocol and procedure."

The participant said large private manufacturers of essential commodities should be allowed to distribute their goods, arguing that this would not only improve distribution but also take over transportation and storage costs incurred by the

public agencies.

He said the private sector should be encouraged to establish complimentary industries producing locally components used by big industries.

Discussing another paper on "the Problems of Plan Implementation", the seminar urged closer co-ordination between the Ministry of Planning and implementing agencies including regions and parastatal organisations.

Participants underscored the importance of a reliable data collecting system and strict adherence to projected plans. Major departures from centrally projected plans should be done with the approval of appropriate government settings, they insisted.

Presenting the paper, the Director of Planning in the Ministry, Ndugu L. J. Mshana, said that lack of co-ordination was one of the major bottlenecks in project implementation.

He said last year's National Economic Survival programme was, for example, not well co-ordinated among the implementing institutions.

Ndugu Mshana pointed to lack of co-ordination between the public and private sectors, adding that as a result the contribution of the latter in the last three five-year plans could not be accurately reviewed.

He said although districts, regions and parastatals

organisations were required to submit quarterly reports on their performance, the procedure was not followed.

Participants further said manpower underutilization was contributory to poor implementation of plans and urged efforts to train more skilled personnel and create attractive working conditions.

The seminar stressed the importance of the agricultural sector and called for a clearly defined development policy outlining the size, technology requirements and amount of investment needed.

The meeting was closed by the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima.

CSO: 4700/754

## OFFICIAL SAYS FURTHER TESTS OF FUEL-SAVING DEVICE NEEDED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THE government is yet undecided on the usefulness of the fuel-saving device being promoted by a Kenyan firm, Systems Video Limited, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Ndugu Richard Juma, told the *Daily News* that they needed further proofs on the device, conducted on different vehicles and tested in varying conditions.

Local agents of international car manufacturers should also be involved to testify adaptability of the device to the engine without side effects. Ndugu Juma said adding that apart from the technical proofs, the government was interested in the economics of the gadget.

He explained that they had submitted their observations on the device to the Ministry of Water and Energy which, he added, "are the co-ordinators of all this".

"This is a marketing issue. The government as a potential major customer wants to know the economics and feasibility of the gadget under different

conditions. If we are satisfied with these we shall go and buy it like anybody else," he said.

Confirming receipt of the report by the Ministry of Works, an official in the Ministry of Water and Energy said they had made no conclusion on the device, adding that it was "nothing to rush for".

He explained that the tests recorded so far were conducted under "specified" conditions, pointing out that the purported saving might be less in urban driving "where you stop now and then".

Giving personal views on the gadget, the official said such innovations should be tested and cleared in the developed countries instead of passing the risks on poor countries.

The Hydro-Air injector device manufactured by a Californian firm, Anderson and Harren Development Company is said to be on use in the USA, Britain and various African countries including Nigeria, Kenya, Malawi and Burundi.

It was tested on six different vehicles in the country including

a government Landrover and an army truck early December between Dar es Salaam and Chalinze, about 80 kilometres away.

The initial tests showed up to 34 per cent fuel saving. The army truck which consumed 92.2 litres on the stretch without the device reduced consumption to 72.5 litres after fitting the device, according to official results.

The Dar es Salaam University's Institute for Production Innovation (IPI) says it has conducted on the road and bench tests on a Peugeot Saloon, Land Rover and a Volkswagen engine which proved 10 per cent fuel saving on the Land-Rover, power increase on the VW engine and less pinking on the Peugeot.

The IPI said in a statement that their tests also proved that no harm can be anticipated to an engine when introducing small quantities of water during operation.

Systems Video promoter Tom Karua has said they would appoint local agents in major towns to market an initial 2,000 devices after securing an import licence.

CSO: 4700/754

TANZANIA

TANZANIAN TROOPS MAY BE SENT TO MOZAMBIQUE

AB211120 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 21 Feb (AFP)--Tanzania troops may be sent to help the Mozambican Government in its fight against South African-backed rebels, a Zimbabwean newspaper reported today.

The national weekly SUNDAY MAIL, in a dispatch from its Maputo correspondent, said this was the likely consequence of the February 13 meeting between Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania in the northern Mozambique town of Nampula.

The official Mozambican News Agency reported at the time that the presidents had agreed to increase military and economic cooperation between their neighboring states on Africa's east coast.

The SUNDAY MAIL recalled that Tanzanian troops had been stationed in Mozambique during the guerrilla war in then-Rhodesia to guard key installations against Rhodesian attacks.

Tanzania has emerged as something of a regional military power. In 1979, it sent 20,000 troops and police into Uganda to oust Idi Amin, and more recently Mr Nyerere dispatched several hundred military advisers to train the defense force in the Seychelles. The SUNDAY MAIL said some of Mr Machel's units were with the Tanzanians in Uganda.

President Machel's government is currently fighting the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), which is waging a guerrilla war with South African support in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.

CSO: 4700/769

## SIDA EXPERTS COMMEND DODOMA REGION AFFORESTATION PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Zephania Ubwani]

[Text]

SWEDISH experts have commended afforestation projects in Dodoma region and have proposed that villages should be involved more actively in tree planting.

Four SIDA forestry experts are on a tour of reafforestation activities carried out by the Capital Development Authority (CDA) in Dodoma and the village afforestation programme in select areas.

The team leader, Ndugu Lars Sandahl, spoke highly of reafforestation efforts but said they should be undertaken by the villagers themselves in their areas instead of the Forestry Department.

The Forestry Department should confine their assistance to the distribution of seedlings and technical advise and leave the rest to the villagers.

The Swedish team was particularly impressed by the CDA nurseries and woodlots. The Authority's Director of Horticulture and Forestry, Ndugu T. Mtey told them that 2,820 hectares of land had been planted with trees in the last six years.

He said CDA's objective was

to plant a total of 20,000 hectares with trees at the rate of 1,500 hectares annually.

The programme is however, handicapped by lack of funds to purchase equipment to till the land, drill boreholes for watering the seedlings and to cover operational costs of the bowsers for watering the plants.

The Swedish team left Dodoma for Morogoro after holding talks with the Dodoma Regional Development Director, Ndugu Godfriend Kileo. The RDD called for more Swedish assistance in afforestation to meet the fuelwood demand and to check land degradation.

Yesterday the team was expected to visit the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science where SIDA is assisting in forestry activities.

According to a forestry official, the SIDA team is expected to hold consultative talks with high ranking officials of the Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday. The talks would centre on Swedish aid to forestry development.

CSO: 4700/754

## PAPER MILL'S EXPANSION PROGRAM TO TRIPLE OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

## [Excerpt]

KIBO Paper Mill of Dar es Salaam will treble its daily production from the present 10 tonnes after the mill's expansion programme is completed by the end of this year, it was announced in the city yesterday.

The General Manager of the Tanzania Karatasi Associated Industries, Ndugu Daudi K. Mollel, said the expansion programme included the reinforcing of the flutting machinery and test liner.

He said this on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Kibo Paper Industries Limited (KPIL) at the mill's plant along Pugu Road where Industries Minister Basil Mramba officially inaugurated Kibo Paper Mill.

The four-year old mill is part of KPIL.

Ndugu Mollel said the 25m/- expansion programme would also enable the mill to make white duplex board and white lined chipboard papers — both of which are new types of bright paper.

The mill, established at a cost of 32 million/- produces flutting and test liner papers used in making packaging materials for various items.

Ndugu Mollel said KPIL planned to produce 9,000 tonnes of four types of paper a year soon after expansion programme was completed, adding that the mill would then be capable of processing 30 tonnes of any type of paper a day.

He added: "Such production

will save the country's some 30m/- in foreign exchange annually spent on paper imports."

The types of paper that KPIL expects to produce by then are flutting (2,400 tonnes), test liner (4,600/- tonnes), white duplex board (400 tonnes) and white lined chipboard (1,600 tonnes).

On raw materials, he said, the mill used 75 per cent of used paper from printing and packaging industries within the country and imported another 25 per cent pulp for making test liner papers.

He added that the mill would in future get the pulp from the Mufindi Paper Mill when the latter went into production. It is not yet known when the Mufindi mill would start operating.

Ndugu Mollel also said there were plans to transfer the corrugator from Chang'ombe to the Kibo paper Mill premises.

Such a transfer, he said, would enable the mill to save money now spent on fuel for boilers in both places and also facilitate the expansion of the packaging and multiwall production lines.

However, he said the two corrugator plants capable of producing 10,000 tonnes of corrugated boxes a year operates at 40 per cent for lack of enough raw materials.

Ndugu Mollel, who is also the Chairman of the KPIL Board of Directors, said there were also plans to instal two offset printing machines to serve a host of local companies.

## COAL PILES UP AT ILIMA COLLIERY IN KYELA, MBEYA REGION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 7,000 tonnes of coal, worth some two million/- are piled-up in open air at the Ilima Colliery in Kyela, Mbeya region, because the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) has allegedly failed to get customers.

Senior officials of the STAMICO-owned Ilima coal mine were quoted by *Shihata* as saying the coal was to have been bought by the Mbeya Cement Factory and the Mufindi Paper Factory but none of them had so far done so.

The Mbeya Cement Factory, built at Songwe, 20 kilometres west of Mbeya town and the Mufindi Paper Industry, in Iringa Region, were expected to use both coal and electricity when they start production.

The official said coal whose mining started in 1976, had accumulated over the years and was in danger of "getting burnt due to lack of proper storage facilities at the colliery."

They claimed that minor damages had occurred but could not reveal how much loss had been incurred.

The officials who reportedly dismissed "as not true" possibilities that the quality of the coal could be reduced by

rains or the sun said however the coal could easily burn itself if it was poorly piled-up for a long period.

They admitted that STAMICO had not built proper storage facilities for coal at the colliery under assumptions that it would be sold out fast.

According to the officials, coal mining at Ilima has expanded to meet demands of the Mufindi Paper Factory now under construction and the Mbeya Cement Factory which has been completed but has been bogged down by electricity shortage.

*Shihata*, reported that authorities at the Mbeya Cement plant denied that they had placed orders for coal from Ilima.

Project Manager Q. D. Diyami was quoted as saying his firm had not entered into any contract with the Ilima coal mine for coal and could not be blamed or held responsible for the pile-up.

"We just recently wrote Hima Colliery asking for quotations, their supply power and other conditions but even before they replied to us, we are already being blamed. How are we to shoulder the blame for Ilima's past productions and drawbacks?" he asked.

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**DARTEX TO BE DECENTRALIZED, WHOLESALE SHOPS SET UP**

**Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 82 p 1**

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE Dar es Salaam Textiles Trading Company (DARTEX) is to be decentralised and wholesale shops set up at Temeke and Kinondoni Districts under the programme, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Addressing DARTEX workers in the city, Ndugu Mchumo asked the company's authorities to liaise with leaders in the two districts and secure buildings to house the shops.

The decentralisation would smoothen textile distribution in the city and also ensure that DARTEX was not blamed everytime the 'normal distribution channels were disrupted, he explained.

All DARTEX wholesale shops are currently concentrated in Ilala District, and although each shop is designated to a particular district, it is often difficult to ascertain whether the textiles sold to individual retailers from one of the districts was really sent there, he said.

Ndugu Mchumo told the workers that all textile retailers dealing with DARTEX should be listed down and the lists submitted to allocation committees in the three districts in order to curb racketeering.

The decentralisation move would enable authorities to

follow-up textiles sold to a particular retailer to see whether they had been sold in the right channels, he said.

Ndugu Mchumo, said he was on a routine tour of Board of Internal Trade (BIT) group companies, asked employees of National Trading companies and Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) to refrain from shoddy dealings with racketeers.

The workers should not be the source of complaints over malpractices in the distribution of textiles, the Minister cautioned.

He said complaints over the shortage of goods in the country were real and the government was striving to end the shortages.

This included stepping up production in industries, he said, adding that the government wanted to ensure that whatever little was produced was distributed along the established channels.

"I am not saying that the National Trading Companies and the RTCs are the sources of racketeering but I believe the goods that disappear while in our hands are in very small quantities", the Minister said.

"What I am saying is that despite this we must not be complacent. There could be one or two among us who could tarnish our name". Ndugu Mchumo said.

BRIEFS

GDR COOPERATION REVIEW--Tanzanian and German Democratic Republic (GDR) trade officials begin a one week round of talks in Dar es Salaam today to review economic and technical cooperation projects. The focus of the talks--based on the joint cooperation protocol--is expected to be the implementation of the 1981/82 working programme as well as exploration of new areas of trade exchange. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 82 p 1]

CANADIAN FIVE-YEAR GRANT--The Canadian Government will give Tanzania a 1.2 billion/- grant over a five-year period from the 1982-83 financial year. An agreement to this end was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday between the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura and the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Karl Johansen. The agreement climaxes six days of talks between government officials of the two countries. A statement issued after the talks said Canada's grant of 1,225m/- would be spent on projects under the Ministries of Communications and Transport; Water and Energy and Agriculture. These include rehabilitation of the central railway line, wheat farming, distribution of electric power and a spare parts and industrial tools project. Under the central line project, Canada will provide, among other things, experts, locomotives, wagons as well as repair and communications equipment. In the agricultural sector, the focus is on expansion of wheat farms under the National Agriculture and Food Corporation (NAFCO). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1]

POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM--The Minister for Home Affairs, Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario, said over the weekend that Tanzania was embarking on an extensive specialised training programme for its police force to promote efficiency. Ndugu Kimario told reporters that such a programme would also include the establishment of ways of promoting effective co-operation between the police force and members of the public. The minister said the training would be held both in the country and overseas. Those going abroad would be trained in Canada, Britain, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Yugoslavia and India. He indicated that the setting up of road-blocks had to some extent been exaggerated due to mis-direction. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/754

TOGO

BRIEFS

GHANAIANS KILL TOGOLESE CITIZENS--Two Togolese have just been killed by bullets fired by Ghanaians. One was a Togolese national resident in Ghana, Avorga Gondoh. He died from bullet wounds last Sunday, 7 February, in Kumasi, the capital of the Ashanti region in Ghana during incidents which resulted in several deaths. The second was a young Togolese resident of Lome who just died from bullet wounds he received at the border at Aflao. Mr Gondoh, 49-years old and the father of seven children, was killed when returning home in Kumasi after going to watch a soccer match. That day, incidents which resulted in several deaths broke out between the people and the Ghanaian Army. The Provisional National Defense Council, presided over by Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, moreover decided to extend the curfew hours to 1800 in the Kumasi region after these clashes. Last 4 February, a 12-year-old pupil, Dossou Komlan, who was traveling close to the Ghana border in Lome after leaving school, was wounded by gunshots from Ghanaian border guards and died from these wounds. [Text] [AB192046 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/579

WALKER DENIES TALKS WITH PF LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] London--Zimbabwean MP Mr Dennis Walker said yesterday neither he nor his detained parliamentary colleague, Mr Wally Stuttaford, had ever spoken to Patriotic Front leader Mr Joshua Nkomo or any member of his party.

"Neither of us had any contact with the Patriotic Front people--not ever," he said when asked whether he thought the sacking of Mr Nkomo and other PF ministers from the coalition cabinet would make Mr Stuttafords' position more difficult.

Mr Stuttaford was detained on December 10 on suspicion of plotting against the government. Zimbabwe security authorities were reported to be seeking Mr Walker before he left the country two weeks ago.

Now in London he is trying to persuade the British Government to urge the Zimbabwe authorities either to release Mr Stuttaford or bring him to trial. The Foreign Office has said it will not intervene because Mr Stuttaford is not a British citizen.

When he arrived in London to deliver an appeal to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mr Walker said all that he and Mr Stuttaford had done was to meet some members of Black political parties who had asked for advice about how the creation of a one-party state could be opposed.

"We did not initiate those contacts and there was no approach from the Patriotic Front" he said.

His next move would be to write to the Foreign Office within the next few days. "I will be giving details of how the Lancaster House Agreement has been overturned."

Mr Walker is arguing that the Zimbabwe Goverment has breached the Lancaster House Agreement by detaining Mr Stuttaford and that the British Government should therefore help obtain his release.

"It's rather strange that Mr Nkomo and others who are reported to have stored arms are still free and Wally Stuttaford, who never had any arms and never did anything illegal, is still in detention," he said.

Since he delivered his letter to Mrs Thatcher and met Foreign Office officials, he had not made any real progress in his campaign. "I'm trying to assess the next move," he said.

Mr Walker intends staying in England for the next two weeks, but he has not yet decided whether he will return to Zimbabwe.

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## WHITE MORALE DROPS AGAIN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] White morale in Zimbabwe, already at zero point, has taken yet another plunge with the return to the Cabinet of the immensely controversial Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Formerly the Minister of Health, Dr Ushewokunze was summarily dismissed from Mr Mugabe's Cabinet last October. It was a move greeted with a heartfelt sigh of relief by the Whites.

A Natal University graduate and former head of the Zania terrorist medical corps, Dr Ushewokunze was, after the dismissal of Mr Edgar Tekere, easily the most radical member of the Zimbabwe Cabinet

He first hit the headlines when he initiated moves to have Zimbabwe's 8 000-odd spirit mediums and ngangas officially incorporated into the national health service, with consulting rooms attached to hospitals and clinics so that they could attend to their patients on the spot.

Dr Ushewokunze also caused deep concern among Christians in August last year when he advised students to beware of "Christian love", but rather to concentrate on "revolutionary love".

At the time of his dismissal, members of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front accused Dr Ushewokunze of having driven more Whites away from the country than any other of his Zanu colleagues.

His return to the Cabinet is viewed as a certain indicator of a new and radical swing away from the former policy of "reconciliation".

It had for sometime been accepted that there would be another big exodus of Whites at the end of April, when a large number of short-term contracts run out.

Many of those who might have considered renewing these contracts will now, with the return of Dr Ushewokunze, decide to leave.

Another factor likely to speed up White departures is a forecast that, in an effort to curb spiralling inflation, Mr Mugabe will shortly apply blanket price controls on essential foodstuffs. Should this be done, it will hit White businessmen particularly hard.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

THREE S. AFRICAN AGENTS ARRESTED--The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Munangagwa, has disclosed that three agents sent into Zimbabwe from apartheid-ruled South Africa have been arrested. Comrade Munangagwa told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in an interview that small groups of people trained in South Africa might be infiltrated into the country for acts of sabotage, but the security of Zimbabwe is such that it will deal with any subversive plans. The minister also outlined that minority political groups tried at some stage to regroup themselves to put up opposition to the government but very little was achieved. Comrade Munangagwa assured the nation that the National Army of Zimbabwe and the police are behind the government in its efforts to preserve law and order. [Text] [CA220630 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Feb 82]

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